THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

THREE CENTS | Copyright 1920 by The Christian Science Publishing Society | BOSTON, U.S.A., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1920 | Sixteen Pages | VOL. XII, NO. 63

CHIEF OF GERMAN PEACE DELEGATION RESIGNS FROM POST

Baron Kurt von Lersner Announces Neither He Nor Members of His Staff Could Deliver the List of "War Criminals"

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Baron Kurt von Lersner, the head of the German peace delegation in Paris, has resigned from his position following his refusal to transmit to Berlin the list of "war criminals" prepared by the Allies. Baron von Lersner declared in a letter to the French Premier that it was impossible either for himself or the members of the German delegation to deliver the list to Berlin, and announced that the whole delegation would return to the German capital, leaving Germany, temporarily at least, without representation in Paris.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The allied powers have delivered to Baron Kurt von Lersner, the chief of the German peace delegation, a note asking for the surrender of 896 German "war criminals," amongst whom, at the head of the list, are the former Kaiser, the former Crown Prince, and other high German officials. The list is divided into five parts, the first consisting of those wanted for responsibility for the German Government's policy; the second, those responsible for the execution of the military phases of the war; the third, those responsible for the civilian executions; the fourth, those guilty of atrocities against prisoners, and the last, those who conducted and directed the submarine campaign.

It is apprehended in official circles that the demand for the surrender of the "war criminals" may restore the monarchical ideas in Germany and bring about the resignation of Frederick Ebert, the German President, and it is thus believed that Germany's most critical hour is at hand.

Also the reactionary movement may convince the Allies that the Versailles Treaty cannot be enforced in its entirety, and that the German democracy can only be attained if the Allies waive their demand for the trials.

Coal Deliveries Insufficient

Tuesday—Alexander Millerand, presiding at the Council of Ambassadors, today said that Germany had failed to fulfill the conditions of the Peace Treaty, relative to coal, her deliveries being insufficient. He added that it was an extraordinary fact that Germany possessed more coal than France for each inhabitant.

The council also approved the text of a communication to be given to Baron Kurt von Lersner, chief of the German peace delegation, giving a list of all the "war criminals," and definitely and formally demanding their trials.

The refusal of Holland to deliver the former Kaiser to the Allies was also discussed, and the decision reached will soon be communicated if the Dutch Government still refuses to accede to the demand. A rupture of diplomatic relations and a naval blockade may be considered.

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Baron Kurt von Lersner, head of the German peace delegation here, has returned to the Premier, Alexander Millerand, the list containing the names of Germans whose extradition is demanded by the Allies, which was handed to him last night, and has informed the Premier that he has resigned and is leaving for Berlin immediately.

After receiving the list last night, Baron von Lersner addressed the following letter to Mr. Millerand:

"Your Excellency has transmitted to me a note containing the names of Germans whose extradition is demanded by the allied powers. In the course of the last three months I have most seriously laid before representatives of the allied and associated governments, 10 times in writing and 13 times orally, the reasons it was impossible to comply with such a request, no matter what the social rank of the accused persons might be.

Note Sent Back to Premier

"I remind Your Excellency of my constantly repeated declarations that no German functionary would be disposed to be in any way whatever instrumental in the realization of the demand for their extradition. I should be instrumental in it if I were to forward to the German Government the note of Your Excellency. I therefore send it back herewith.

"I have made it known to my government that I cannot remain in office and that I shall leave Paris by the next train. (Signed)

"FREIHERR VON LERSNER."

Extradition of 896 Germans accused of violations of the laws of war is demanded in the list handed the German Chargé d'Affaires here by Paul Dutasta, secretary of the Peace Conference, last night.

England demands 97 for trial, France and Belgium 334 each, Italy 29, Poland 57, Rumania 41, and Serbia 4. The names of Germans comprised in the first list, against whom charges are preferred by all the allied nations, are included in the above figures.

The Ambassadors Council has confirmed its decision not to publish the names of those Germany will be asked to surrender.

German Public Opinion Apathetic

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin

BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday)—Up to a late hour this evening the German Government had not received the list of the alleged war criminals wanted by the entente powers. Sensational reports about the government action will largely be influenced by public opinion, which in turn will depend on the composition of the list of "war criminals" wanted.

Protest meetings are being organized nightly in various centers but the great mass of the people continues apathetic on the question.

PORTUGAL PASSING THROUGH A CRISIS

Economic and Financial Position of Country Extremely Unsatisfactory—Rioters Compel the Cabinet Ministers to Resign

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Portugal, dealing with what he characterizes as "one of the keenest crises of Portugal's history," indicates that the economic and financial position of Portugal are, as they are in so many European countries, extremely unsatisfactory. Pessimistic opinion at Lisbon, he says, considers this position "beyond recovery from Portugal's own resources," and, as in many other countries, many Portuguese citizens look for "foreign states" to come to their financial and economic rescue.

The fastest machinery in Portugal, a cynical native has declared, is the machinery for printing paper money. No gold or silver exists in Portugal while bronze or nickel coins are rare. The financial and economic situation has led to an extraordinary series of quickly successive ministerial changes, though this state of affairs was assisted by the industrial unrest and strikes everywhere.

In recent times, bombs have been dropped in the Lisbon streets and the police lately discovered a great bomb factory. A correspondent of The Christian science Monitor states that crisis upon crisis followed the recent fall of Col. S. A. Cardosa's ministry. President d'Almeida's efforts were ultimately directed at constituting a Cabinet of "concentration," as a milder form of national ministry, but the politicians who under his inspiration had temporarily buried the hatchet, could not agree, and the President then fell back on Dr. Ferdinand Costa to form a Republican Liberal Ministry.

The latter lasted one day exactly and never presented itself to Parliament. Hostile demonstrations immediately marked its formation, lasting all day in a characteristic Portuguese manner, until eventually the rioters forced their way into the room where the Premier and the members of his Cabinet were sitting and compelled them at the point of the pistol to resign.

These facts indicate that the situation in Portugal, which is generally ignored in English and American newspapers, deserves as careful watching as that of any country.

PAISLEY CANDIDATES ARE DULY NOMINATED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

GLASGOW, Scotland (Wednesday)—H. H. Asquith, J. M. Biggar, and J. A. MacKean were duly nominated yesterday as candidates for the borough of Paisley by-election. The polling will be on February 12 and the declaration of the poll on February 25. Mr. Asquith addressed two meetings yesterday and advocated drastic economy. "We are suffering," he said, "from profligate, uncontrolled expenditure."

Mr. Asquith referred again to capital levy as a question of expediency and a matter for investigation, but declared that whatever happened there must be no interference with the state-incurred obligations to those who had lent the country money in a time of great necessity. "We must have no scaling down of our national good faith," he said. He again demanded the summoning of an international economic conference.

WAGES NEGOTIATIONS FOR IRISH RAILWAYS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Representatives of the National Union of Railwaymen and the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, including W. H. Thomas, C. T. Cragg, J. Bromley and W. W. Cooke, left London today for Dublin to take part in the wages negotiations for the Irish railwaymen. It is understood that the government, through the Board of Trade, has agreed to pay the English rates of wages to Irish locomotive men, with a few exceptions, and that the representatives of the two unions will press for an extension of the same rates and conditions to all grades of railway workers in Ireland.

FINANCIERS MEET IN GREAT BRITAIN

Signatories of Memorial to the Premier Confer With Chancellor of Exchequer—Public and Private Retrenchment Needed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—In an interview with Austen Chamberlain, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, yesterday, the signatories of the recent memorial specially emphasized that the first condition of a grant of further public or private assistance must be that the expenditure of the European governments concerned should be brought within the compass of their receipts from taxations and other regular income. It was emphasized that if this were secured, private credits would become immediately available.

Naturally no panacea for the existing financial and economic disorders were put forward, the meeting being unanimous that recovery could only be a gradual process, achieved by hard work, increased production, and private and public retrenchment, and in no other way. The official report notes that the memorial was not prepared with any particular reference to the current exchange situation.

Those present included Reginald McKenna, former Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Robert Cecil, Sir Byran Cockayne, governor of the Bank of England, J. H. Thomas, Sir Auckland Geddes, and others.

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—An official report of the financial conference, issued tonight, shows that the Chancellor of the Exchequer convened the conference for the purpose of discussing the recent memorial of bankers and others to the Premier in favor of calling an international financial conference.

The memorialists explained that the memorial was the outcome of a series of conferences held at Amsterdam a month ago with a view to finding remedies for the economic collapse in many parts of Europe.

Mr. Chamberlain promised to report on the matter to the Cabinet Council tomorrow. He discussed the subject tonight with Mr. Lloyd George, who did not attend the conference.

The fact that this is the first occasion the Labor leaders have been called into consultation with the government on questions of high finance has attracted considerable comment.

Need of American Cooperation Shown

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Sir William Goode, the British Director of Relief, whose striking statement of conditions in central Europe was published in The Christian Science Monitor on January 12 and 13, emphasizes in a dispatch to Earl Curzon, issued as a White Paper, the necessity of "the full and far-seeing cooperation on the part of the United States," as the only possible way of providing credits "without which a considerable part of Europe will reach the state of utter demoralization and even anarchy."

It is inconceivable, he says, that the conditions he has witnessed over half of Europe can be allowed to continue without the daily risk of a political conflagration, such as that which now isolates Russia from the civilized world, and without the certainty of inflicting untold suffering upon the children, women, and future generations of the liberated and former enemy countries.

The dispatch goes in detail into the exact requirements of the newly liberated and former enemy countries. Sir William insists that neither the allied, nor the new allied, states can reasonably expect American capital to be provided in the shape of credits for former enemy countries, if the first fruits are to be taken out of these countries in the shape of reparation.

PLAN TO MEET THE FRENCH COAL CRISIS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—During a conference at the Ministry of Public Works, a senator for the Seine proposed the following plan, in order to stop the coal crisis: The miners and railroad employees to work 10 hours daily for one month, the extra hours to be then repaid by paid vacations, when the urgent need is over, or the extra hours to be paid one-third more than the others.

COMMISSION ON FINANCE PROPOSED

Colorado Senator Argues for International Conference to Establish Ratio Between Silver and Gold in Exchange

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Discussing the question of stabilizing foreign exchange, Charles Thomas (D.), Senator from Colorado, gave notice in the United States Senate yesterday that he would call up, next Monday, his resolution for the appointment of an American commission to cooperate with similar bodies representing Great Britain, France, Italy, and the other powers for the purpose of fixing an international ratio between gold and silver.

The only solution for the present chaotic condition of exchange, it is claimed, is to perfect a permanent international rate of exchange. The resolution proposed is similar to the one adopted by Congress in 1897, which created the Wolcott Commission. Since its introduction last May, the resolution has been lying in the Foreign Relations Committee. The text of the proposal follows:

"Resolved, That a commission consisting of seven members, of whom two shall be members of the Senate and two members of the House of Representatives, and known as the International Monetary Exchange Commission, shall be appointed by the President of the United States.

"This commission shall be authorized and instructed to inquire into and ascertain what methods of exchange are essential to an establishment and a continuance of a fixed ratio of currency exchange between and among the nations to confer and cooperate with commissions which may be created by Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan and other countries and charged with the same or similar duties and to report the result of their inquiries and investigations to the President and Congress.

"For the purpose of defraying the expenses of the said commission necessarily incurred in the discharge of its duties the sum of $50,000 is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the same to be paid out on vouchers approved by the chairman of the commission."

"There is one thing worse than inflation," said Senator Thomas; "that is sudden deflation of currency. Now that exchange is going to pieces, seriously threatening the export trade of the United States, I intend to call up the resolution. The establishment of a fixed ratio between silver and gold in currency exchange is the only real solution."

FRENCH CHAMBERS' ELECTIONS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The chambers met today to approve the list of 40 permanent high commissions, also a special commission of universal suffrage. The election of presidents, vice-presidents, and other officers will now be attended to. An agreement has already been reached with the commission of finance to elect Raoul Peret, the vice-president of the Chamber of Deputies, as president of external affairs.

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Published daily, except Sundays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75 cents.

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

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POWER TO ENFORCE LOYALTY SOUGHT

Attorney-General of United States Tells House Committee Laws Have Prevented Disastrous Results—Caution Is Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General of the United States, in his testimony before the House Judiciary Committee on Wednesday, insisted that the vigilance of the Department of Justice in enforcing existing laws by means of radical and other methods had been effective in preventing uprisings, and probably revolution. He declared that the "Red uprisings" set for last June, postponed until September, and again deferred, had been checked by the the action of the department. "Many loyal patriotic citizens, now feeling safe and secure, say we are excited and hysterical and unduly worried when we ask for legislation further to empower us to proceed against those seeking to overthrow the government by force and violence," said Mr. Palmer.

From a mass of pamphlets and circulars, he read selections tending to show that anarchistic individuals and members of the Communist Party had advocated physical force in bringing about the overthrow of what they termed the capitalistic government. He said he was informed that the Communist Party had 50,000 members in the United States, and that the Communist Labor Party had many more.

Fundamentals Cited

"I take it that all patriotic citizens can agree upon this proposition, that this is an established government, that we have had our revolution and have established a form of government under which any set of men by the methods devised by the Fathers, accomplish all the reforms that may be desired," said Mr. Palmer. "I take it that every man who comes to our shores must be understood to have fought and won his revolution when he gets here. So that it is our duty, believing that this is a popular government willing to give every man true happiness and the justice to which he is entitled, to see that the government is armed with the power of self-defense, and that the forceful and violent methods to a short cut reform are an attack on the people and the government, and cannot be tolerated.

"Much has been said about the guarantee of free speech, free assembly, and freedom of the press, but it seems to me that there must be a deadline across which men cannot go in the exercise of free speech if the government is to be defended as a popular government in the interests of all the people. I am of the opinion that it is easy to draw that deadline. It ought to be drawn at the line where there is a threat, or promise, or implication of the use of force. I am willing to say physical force or violence.

Limits on Free Speech

"It is perfectly proper for a man to stand on a soap box on Pennsylvania Avenue and harangue a crowd to the effect that the government is built on a wrong principle, and that the Congress is a useless appendage. It would be proper for him to say he favors the abolition of the Congress of the United States and the substitution of the commission form of government, but he ought not to be permitted to say the Constitution of the United States ought to be abolished, and that he proposes to abolish it by walking up to Congress and planting a bomb and blowing Congress to high hades. Then he has stepped over the deadline.

"The gentlemen who make it impossible to punish that miscreant have a distorted view of the rights of the public and the government in these matters. But because of the fact that there is unrest among ignorant people generally, we must be extremely careful in the method we adopt to make the sort of thing I have described punishable. We ought not do anything that will give them an excuse for further inciting the ignorant to violence. We ought not to write anything into law so that men may present the argument that the civil rights of the citizen are trod upon. That is my fundamental objection to the Sterling, Graham, and Husted bills, and others. I confess that the Graham bill makes me shudder a little.

Danger in Excesses

"I think that the people might be frightened by that law, because it is so far-reaching in its definitions of the acts and speeches of men that in time of excitement a judge might sweep away the civil liberties of a citizen. I am personally opposed to making writing seditious. I do not think it proper to permit any postmaster-general to determine the probable result of a writing."

Mr. Palmer said he was doubtful of the wisdom of denaturalization, and would strike it out. In regard to the clause of the Davey bill referring to an act of terrorism, hate, or revenge, Mr. Palmer said: "There is not much difference between violence and terrorism. There may be an act of violence which does not injure anything. It is a mere act of terrorism and hate. It is done with the purpose of inspiring a public official with fear, so that he will not perform his duty under the law, and consequently is an act against the supremacy of the government."

SERIOUS AFFRAY IN CITY OF LIMERICK

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

DUBLIN, Ireland (Wednesday)—A serious affray between civilians and the military patrols occurred in the city of Limerick on Monday night, one civilian being killed and several people injured.

ATTEMPT TO DELAY ACTION ON TREATY

Irreconcilables in Senate Will Move to "Equalize" Voting Power in League—Will H. Hays Urges Ratification

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Justifying their renewed effort by the contents of Viscount Grey's letter to The Times of London, the "irreconcilable" opponents of the Treaty of Peace and the League of Nations covenant were preparing yesterday to launch another drive to effect textual amendments in the Versailles document when it comes up for consideration in the United States Senate next Monday.

The "bitter-enders" will seek particularly to amend the League covenant so as to give the United States six votes, the same as the British Empire has in the Assembly and the Council of the League of Nations. The aim is to effect the adoption of the "six-to-one" amendment offered by Hiram W. Johnson (R.), Senator from California.

The effort of the "irreconcilables," it is believed, is likely to fail. It has already been decisively defeated on the floor, and there is every probability that it will be defeated again. The fact is that its sponsors are reviving it merely for purposes of obstruction and to defer action as long as possible. If the Treaty is brought to the floor and an agreement effected on the form of reservations, there is every reason to believe a cloture rule will be adopted to prevent an addition to the 6,000,000 to 7,000,000 words of senatorial oratory already expended on the League theme.

No Word From White House

With a showdown in sight, the Democratic senators, probably from prudential motives, have maintained silence. There has been no word from the White House regarding the President's attitude toward the drive to ratify the Treaty with reservations.

The hope among ratificationists generally is that the President will also remain silent until the Senate has acted. Administration senators who would hesitate to do anything that would displease their chief, declare in private, "not for publication," that the best policy for the moment is to leave them entirely free, and that the President can express his views either by depositing or refusing to deposit whatever agreement is reached by the Senate.

It was rumored that the President was not too well pleased with the Grey pronunciamento. Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, refused to comment.

Chairman Hays Urges Ratification

Will H. Hays, chairman of the Republican National Committee, visited with his friends at the Capitol, yesterday, and was understood to have urged the ratification of the Treaty, but whatever Mr. Hays actually advocated must be treated as confidential.

In the matter of foreign policy, Mr. Hays told his friends the convention will be guided by what senators have done in the meantime. This is somewhat obscure, but it may possibly carry a hint to the Borah-Johnson faction that if the Republican majority ratify the Treaty with reservations it will be accepted by the national sanhedrim as final. Said Mr. Hays:

"The whole question of foreign relations other than shipping and international trade and including relations with Mexico has been omitted, because it has been felt this subject does not properly fall within the scope of the committee's work and that all the facts, data, and necessary information will be supplied by Republican senators and representatives, whose position in the meantime will necessarily guide the convention.

Return of Senator Johnson

Hiram W. Johnson (R.), Senator from California, returned to Washington yesterday to renew the fight for his amendment and to marshal his battalions. "The letter of Viscount Grey," said the Californian, "which, of course, under English diplomatic usage, is the official utterance of the British Empire, intimates that Great Britain is willing to give to our Republic equality of representation and voting power, which certain Americans, in their zeal for British interests, have denied to us.

"I shall have the amendment brought up again, and now that Great Britain so generously accords the equality which some Americans have been loath to take, the amendment will doubtless pass with patriotic unanimity. Seriously speaking, though, it is a sad thing to contemplate that these many months of fighting for the equality in the League of our great nation can only bring the desired consummation with the consent of the British Empire."

A similar statement was issued by Miles Poindexter (R.), Senator from Washington, and an "irreconcilable."

PROTEST AGAINST RELIGIOUS ISSUE IN SOCIALISTS' TRIAL

Counsel for Suspended Assemblymen Charges Appeal to Roman Catholic Prejudice, but Evidence Objected to Is Admitted

By a special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, New York—Seymour Stedman, counsel for the five suspended Socialist assemblymen in their trial before the Assembly Judiciary Committee, yesterday protested vigorously against the injection of the religious issue into the case by Peter W. Collins, of the Knights of Columbus, a Roman Catholic organization, who appeared as a witness for the Assembly.

Mr. Stedman entered a protest against Mr. Collins' discussing religious differences in his replies. He declared that it was obvious that the religious issue was being introduced in the belief that it would appeal to the most unreasoning state of thought a man could be in, that of pure faith.

In reply, Mr. Conboy, counsel for the Assembly, said the testimony was introduced to support the charges in a statement by the chairman of the Judiciary Committee, Louis M. Martin, giving what he considers are the charges, as appearing on page 8 of the printed record:

"That these men are engaged in a conspiracy to subvert the due administration of law; to destroy the right to hold and own property; to weaken the family tie; to destroy the influence of the church; to overturn the whole fabric of a constitutional form of government."

Appeal to Prejudice Alleged

To this Mr. Stedman replied:

"That may be in counsels' mind. If it is, they have shown wonderful ingenuity in selecting persons of the one particular religion most antagonistic to the Socialists as their experts and as their advocates upon this subject. Have you got Presbyterians? Have you got Theosophists? Have you got Episcopalians—those who have in a sense supported the Socialist movement? By no means. You select one who is affiliated with an organization whose avowed object, as a religious precept, is opposed to the Socialist movement. That is what you do; and you have shown it in the conduct yesterday. There is no use in camouflaging. What you are attempting in this proceeding is this, to appeal to misguided (Roman) Catholics to make it a religious issue against Socialists, and you are disguising it so the man who runs can see."

The chairman overruled Mr. Stedman and Mr. Collins was permitted to proceed.

Mr. Stedman's Protest

When Mr. Collins said that Socialists showed a disrespect for religion and the Ten Commandments, Mr. Stedman said:

"Mr. Chairman, I want to object to the introduction in this case of religious bias and prejudice at this time. Politically and otherwise the introduction of differences in religion leads to nothing but bitterness and unreasoning anger, and conduct born of prejudice. These persons, whether they believed in one creed or another, had a right to; these men had a right to believe in Theosophy, Catholicism, Protestantism, any one of the denominations, or Muhammadanism.

"In my judgment it is no element in this case. We are not on trial here for any system of theology at all. The purpose of this is very obvious. It is to appeal to the most unreasoning state of mind which any man can possess, that of pure faith. It is an attempt to bring prejudice against these defendants outside the merits of their qualifications, outside of their economic theories; in other words, to judge them purely from the standpoint of faith.

"It is unfortunate that it is ever brought into any judicial or political proceeding of any kind or character. It leads nowhere for definite progress and it should not be brought in this proceeding. We have enough in this country of religious differences as a means and method of influencing political possibilities."

Mr. Conboy's Reply

Mr. Conboy replied:

"It is not intended, Mr. Chairman, to go into any question of religious differences. It is intended, however, to support the charges that are indicated in the statement of the chairman, appearing on Page 8 of the printed record."

Mr. Conboy here quoted the record.

"That is the statement of part of the issues made by the chairman of this committee, and contained in this record. As counsel for the committee we are required to introduce evidence on the issues. We do not intend to go into any question of religious belief, but we do intend to show beyond peradventure of a doubt that the Socialist movement is opposed to all religion, and regards religion as the antithesis of Socialism."

When Mr. Conboy attempted to read extracts from a pamphlet called "Socialism and Religion," published in Great Britain and sold by the Rand School, Mr. Stedman again objected, and Mr. Conboy said:

"It is a very complete exposition, Mr. Chairman, and there are certain features of it which will give the committee definite information with regard to the attitude of the Socialist Party

on this subject, which is one of the phases of our inquiry.

"It has nothing at all to do with the differences of religion, does not take up the differences of dogmatic belief or creed between different religions, but states the attitude of the Socialists with regard to religion, religion being regarded as one thing and one item."

Pamphlet Not Indorsed

Mr. Stedman said:

"Mr. Chairman, this does not appear to be indorsed, or the pronunciamento of any Socialist Party. It does appear that it was issued and published by Henderson's, 66 Charing Cross Road, London. The subject is 'Socialism and Religion.' I am quite willing to concede that if the position of a European party on the subject of religion, or some of its members, or even a majority, is the expression of every one upon that subject, that this is binding upon every member of the Socialist Party of Great Britain, and therefore, binding upon every Socialist, and the Socialist Party of the United States, and that whether a person agrees with it or not, they are his views. Then I presume there is no reason why we should not read this entire document into the record. I will say now that I should certainly object to singling out an excerpt, a line or two from a paragraph; I am objecting to it."

Mr. Conboy—The statement of counsel for these five men is that Socialism and only one phase of religion are in opposition.

Mr. Stedman—I don't care whether it is or is not. I am arguing the question as to whether the Socialists are favorable to religion or unfavorable to it. I maintain that is not an issue in this case. My religious or anti-religious views are my own, independent of the party I am a member of—and independent of this proposition—I may be a member of the church or I may not. I presume that is due to every one in the party.

Mr. Block: "And of every other party."

Mr. Stedman: "It may not be of every other party. I am not so familiar with that, judging from things here. But if this man is testifying as an expert, he can testify and give us his views and spread his imagination before us, any color he wishes, under the ruling of the chair, but if he starts reading a document I shall insist that the entire document be read. An expert does not need excerpts to balance up his testimony."

The chairman then asked that all remarks by counsel for both sides about religion be ruled out of the record and excluded the book as evidence.

The substance of Mr. Collins' testimony was that Socialists as a group were irreligious and considered the family an institution of the capitalist class designed to keep the workers in a state of degradation. He also declared that Socialists had shown disrespect for the Constitution of the United States. He said statements had been made on the floor of Socialist conventions that most Socialists were either atheists or agnostics. He declared that the Socialist platform of 1908 contained a statement that Socialism was primarily an economic movement and that religion was a private matter.

Miss Chivers' Testimony Objected To

Assemblyman Maurice Bloch, member of the Judiciary Committee, spread a motion on the minutes characterizing the testimony of Miss Ellen B. Chivers, on Tuesday, as obviously impossible. He said the nature of Assemblyman Charles Solomon's acts, as related by her, showed that the witness romanced, and he asked that her testimony be stricken from the record.

The chairman, Louis M. Martin, denied the motion, and later Assemblyman George H. Rowe, also a member of the Judiciary Committee, protested against Mr. Bloch's action, and moved that his remarks in connection with Miss Chivers' testimony be expunged from the record. His motion was carried by 12 to 1.

John B. Stanchfield, for the committee, offered in evidence a certified copy of a record of conviction in the District Court of the United States for the northern district of New York, in the case of the United States against Clinton E. Pierce, Angelo Creo, Charles H. Zielman, and Charles Nelson, who were indicted for a violation of the Espionage Act, and among the acts set out as constituting a violation of that statute was the circulation of an article entitled "The Price We Pay."

He then read part of the opinion of the federal courts as to what constitutes a violation of the Espionage Act, which included the circulation of "The Price We Pay."

This pamphlet is an argument against enlistment, outlining the horrors of war, and has already appeared as evidence.

Gilbert E. Roe, for the Socialists, read another case where circulating this pamphlet was not found to be a violation of the Espionage Act.

Mr. Stanchfield then offered a circular from the Albany local of the Socialist Party which solicited funds to defend the defendants in the above suit. He then read in evidence provisions of the United States Constitution in connection with declaring war, raising and supporting armies, and navy and militia, and other matters.

He also read from the Constitution of New York State several clauses, including Section 35 of the public officers law, paragraph marked "35-A. Removal for Treasonable or Seditious Acts or Utterances:" "A person holding any public office shall be removable therefrom in the manner provided by law for the utterance of any treasonable or seditious word or words or the doing of any treasonable or seditious act or acts during his term."

Incidents of Election

Walter Hart, a lawyer of Brooklyn, New York, related incidents during the last election, which he contested with Assemblyman Charles Solomon. He had also heard Mr. Solomon speak in May, 1917, as chairman of a Socialist meeting, and on that occasion Mr. Solomon said, according to Mr. Hart, that the United States declared war on Germany because Wall Street was afraid that the Allies would lose, and unless the United States joined them all the money loaned to the Allies would be lost; that no one was in favor of the war except the ruling classes, the capitalists; that the rank and file, the masses, were opposed to it; and nobody was in favor of conscription.

On another occasion, Mr. Hart said, Mr. Solomon declared that he was a revolutionary Socialist and supported the St. Louis resolution and platform, which opposed the war and conscription, and that all who opposed the social revolution were the tools of the capitalists and parasites that preyed upon the government, and if these people opposed the Socialists their blood would be on their own heads.

Mr. Hart, describing William Karlin's speech at the meeting at which Mr. Solomon presided, said:

"His remarks, in substance, in regard to the reasons for this country entering the war, were practically the same as Solomon's."

At another meeting, said the witness, in replying to the taunt that he had supported the government during the war, cast at him by some Left Wing Socialists, Solomon said that was an infamous falsehood, and declared that while people were being sent to jail for uttering their opinions in connection with the government's attitude in declaring war, and in regard to the war itself, he supported the St. Louis resolution, openly boasted of that fact, and openly announced from the platform his support of it.

Revolution Favored

When Mr. Solomon was asked if the Socialists were really in favor of revolution, according to the witness, he replied:

"We are. Revolution does not necessarily mean bloodshed. All you have to do is walk up and take control of the government."

"Suppose somebody opposes you when you do that?" he was asked.

"We expect that," the witness said he replied. "There are the tools of the capitalists and parasites that prey upon the government as it exists today, and the people who are fanatic in their belief, and we expect some opposition, but if these people oppose us, their blood will be on their own heads."

At one of Mr. Hart's meetings while he was standing for election last fall, Mr. Solomon and another Socialist, Abraham I. Shiplacoff, were in the audience, and Mr Hart asked them to correct at once any misstatements he might make about the Socialist Party. He then went on to say that the Socialist Party had opposed this government during the war and pointed out that in and by the terms of the St. Louis resolution the Socialist Party declared its unalterable opposition to the war against Germany, and called upon the workers of all countries to refuse support to their governments in time of war.

Statements Not Denied

He said that if a Socialist majority were to be in Congress, and to be in the respective state legislatures, while 2,000,000 or 3,000,000 American soldiers were over in France, and followed out the terms of the St. Louis resolution and voted against appropriations for naval and military purposes, it would result in the starvation of these troops in France. It would also result in the failure to supply them with ammunition and clothing, because of the fact that the appropriations would not be made. He also pointed out that in the St. Louis resolution they said they would oppose the war by mass petitions and other actions, and every means within their power. That, he told his audience, included practically giving up to the Germans, and Allen Benson, who was the candidate for president on the Socialist ticket, had agreed with this interpretation, he said.

Neither Mr. Solomon nor Mr. Shiplacoff contradicted any of Mr. Hart's statements at the meeting, but Shiplacoff applauded them, Mr. Hart said.

LABOR BILLS CONSIDERED

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The legislative committee on labor yesterday took under consideration a bill to prohibit race discrimination in the employment of men on publicly operated trolley lines, and one to have 60 cents an hour the required pay of scrubwomen in public and mercantile buildings. In support of the first, it was alleged that eligible Negroes have not been given work by the Boston Elevated, though they have been on its list for a long time. For the other, it was urged that the minimum wage law establishes a precedent, and that present wages are not sufficient.

PAPER SUBSIDIES PROPOSED

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — James MacKaye, author and economist, in an address yesterday to members of the Harvard Liberal Club, advocated government subsidies to newspapers in order to make space available for discussion of all phases of public questions affecting the government. Space thus made available would be apportioned to political parties.

EDUCATION PLAN DEFEATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LINCOLN, Nebraska—The state constitutional convention rejected, by an overwhelming vote, the proposal to require the Legislature to provide for the free instruction and universal compulsory education in the common schools of the State of all children, until each child had completed the eighth grade, or failed.

WOOD CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE

CHICAGO, Illinois—The organization of the Wood national campaign committee is announced as follows: William C. Proctor, Ohio, chairman; James J. McGraw, Republican national committeeman of Arizona, vice-chairman; Fred Stanley, Kansas, vice-chairman and western manager; A. A. Sprague, Illinois, treasurer; H. C. Stebbins of New York, eastern treasurer.

CAIRO - TO - CAPE FLIGHT ARRANGED

The Times of London Organizes Trip—Vickers-Vimy Machine to Be Used—Distance to Be Covered in 12 to 14 Days

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The Times now discloses the fact that it has arranged for a flight from Cairo to Capetown, its Vickers-Vimy aeroplane having arrived in Cairo yesterday. Dr. Chalmers Mitchell, D. S. C., secretary of the Zoological Society and a member of The Times staff, will act as passenger and observer, and will carry an autograph letter from King George to the Governor-General of South Africa. The machine will be flown by Capt. S. Cockerell and Capt. F. C. Broome, D. S. C., as pilots, with two mechanics.

It is also understood that another prominent London newspaper is also organizing a Cape-to-Cairo flight, and that arrangements for this are also very far forward. As in the case of The Times, the matter is meantime being kept secret.

The Times machine left Brooklands on January 24, and has accomplished all sections of its journey to Cairo according to plan.

From Cairo it is expected that the distance of 5206 miles to Capetown will be covered in from 12 to 14 days. There are 22 landing grounds and 19 emergency landing grounds, of which Abercorn and Broken Hill are 444 miles apart, with only one emergency landing ground at mile 341.

Paris to Timbuctoo Flight Started

ALGIERS, Algeria (Wednesday)—(French Wireless Service)—Major Vuillemin and Lieutenant Daignaux, who are attempting to fly from Paris to Timbuctoo across the Sahara, have arrived here.

LARGER BREAD RATION FOR RUSSIAN WORKERS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—A Moscow wireless message states that the Red Army's victories and improved organization of food supplies has enabled the Soviet Government to raise the bread ration to one Russian pound daily for men working eight hours daily, while all the employees of the Soviet or nationalized establishments will be placed in the first food category. Further improvements depend upon the workpeople's zeal in restoring railway services.

LONDON, England (Tuesday) — Workmen in Russia will receive a larger ration of bread than they have heretofore, according to a wireless dispatch received here from Moscow.

"As a result of Bolshevist victories and the progress of the organization of food supplies," the dispatch says, "the Soviet Government is able to announce an increased bread ration, from February 1, of one Russian pound a day for all men working eight hours a day. It is further announced that all employers of the soviet or nationalized establishments will be given preference in distributing rations."

DANISH PROHIBITION CAMPAIGN STARTED

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Tuesday)—William E. Johnson, of the American Anti-Saloon League, and the Rev. David Oestlund today inaugurated a prohibition campaign at a public meeting here. They met with a mixed reception, but the hostile element preponderated and the heckling received by the speakers was of a severe nature.

RAILWAYMEN GO ON STRIKE IN MACEDONIA

ATHENS, Greece (Monday)—The Macedonian railwaymen have gone on strike for an increase in wages.

HOGS TO BE EXHIBITED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois — The National Swine Growers Association is planning to take a view herd of hogs to South America to interest South Americans in swine grown in the United States. There is a very bright outlook for the future development of the swine trade, particularly in Argentina, Uruguay, and Brazil, the association reports, after a conference with representatives of the United States Bureau of Markets who had been in South America.

SOLDIER-STUDENTS INCREASE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Enlisted men of the army continue to show great interest in the educational opportunities offered them, nearly 30 per cent of the enlisted personnel now being enrolled, according to a War Department statement. In December, 92,827 soldier-students were enrolled, vocational subjects attracting 56,000.

SUFFRAGE RESOLUTIONS PASSED

JACKSON, Mississippi—The state Senate, yesterday, without a dissenting vote, passed two House resolutions proposing to amend the state Constitution so as to confer the right of suffrage on women.

LIQUOR LAW INADEQUATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba — There is great dissatisfaction with the operation of the Manitoba Temperance Act as it is at present on the statute books. It is realized that liquor can be obtained in large quantities through what Atty.-Gen. T. H. Johnson terms the "bootlegging doctors," and legislation limiting the number of prescriptions which each doctor can issue and restricting the amount of each to eight ounces of liquor is favored. One resolution dealing with the liquor traffic which will be brought before the Legislature will call upon the federal government to take a plebiscite in the Province to determine the will of the people regarding interprovincial trading.

WOMEN ADMITTED TO UNIVERSITY UNION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Over 50 representative colleges and universities of the United States have signified their intention of supporting the American University Union in Europe, Prof. George H. Nettleton of Yale University informed the Association of American Colleges in convention here, recently. The union was created during the war to supply a common meeting ground for college and university men away at the war, and to provide a point of contact with university men of the country they were in. Intended primarily for France, because most of the United States soldiers were there, the union extended to England and Italy. With the passing of the war, the trustees have unanimously voted to open membership in the union to the women's colleges, Prof. Nettleton said, and to conduct it on terms of entire equality.

DUTCH ATTITUDE TOWARD LEAGUE

THE HAGUE, Holland (Wednesday)—Holland should enter the League of Nations, says a report from a committee appointed by the second Chamber of the Dutch Parliament to examine the League covenant and draft a bill providing for Holland's adhesion to the organization.

Holland would lose part of her secular liberty in joining the League, says the report, but this objection is more than counterbalanced by the fact that if she refuses to join she may be isolated and excluded from the social life of other countries. A small minority of the committee opposes the entry of Holland, holding the League is formed by "imperialistic powers," excludes a large part of Europe and Asia and contains the possibility of future wars. A number of deputies believe there is no likelihood of general opposition to Holland becoming a member.

PRICE OF FLOUR IN FRANCE IS FIXED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—A decree, submitted by the Food Minister, relative to the terms of the new bread regulations, and signed by President Poincaré, states that flour shall be sold at a fixed price of 93 francs per 100 kilos; also that special bread tickets are to be issued to the heads of families of at least three children, to women with children under 16 years of age, and also to disabled soldiers and elderly people, who shall pay the actual cost price.

DEPUTY LABOR DIRECTOR NAMED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Albert Thomas, director of the International Labor Bureau, has appointed H. B. Butler, C. B., the principal assistant secretary of the Labor Ministry, to be deputy director of the office. Mr. Butler was secretary-general of the first international Labor conference held under the Peace Treaty in Washington in November last.

LORD JELLICOE AT PORTSMOUTH

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PORTSMOUTH, England (Wednesday)—Viscount Jellicoe and Sir Robert Borden, the Canadian Prime Minister, reached Portsmouth yesterday in His Majesty's ship New Zealand.

FRENCH NAVAL APPOINTMENTS

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—(Havas)—Rear Admiral Salaun, former director of submarine warfare, has been appointed chief of the general staff of the navy. Rear Admiral Levasseur and Capt. John Mottez have been named as his assistants.

PARIS RAILWAY AGREEMENT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Tuesday) — The Paris railwaymen who threatened to strike have agreed to a settlement regarding wages but ask that a settlement of the other questions involved be reached by February 10.

INCREASED IMMIGRATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario — In spite of certain restrictions on the part of the Canadian Government, the immigration movement to Canada shows a more or less continuous increase. Only two classes of immigration are being encouraged, namely, agriculturists and domestic help. During the eight months of the present fiscal year, 91,420 immigrants came to Canada, of whom more than half are from Great Britain. Over 38,000 arrived in the Dominion from the United States and the majority of them were well-to-do farmers who sold out in their own country and have brought much capital to Canada. The financial qualification of the artisan classes arriving from the United Kingdom has recently been raised, and each individual belonging to that class must have with him $250 in cash and $150 for every member of the family over the age of 18 years.

DEFICITS OF THE INTERBOROUGH

Violation by Rapid Transit Company of Its Contract With New York City Charged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—That the Interborough Rapid Transit Company had violated its contract with the city by failure to conform to the ruling that deficits must be cumulative and carried forward was charged by Charles L. Craig, city comptroller, at yesterday's session of the Board of Estimate inquiry into the traction situation. Comptroller Craig said that the company should have reckoned with this when they were passing out their dividends so generously in 1913.

In accordance with Mayor John F. Hylan's instructions, names of stockholders who shared largely in the 187 per cent paid out by the Interborough in dividends are to be laid before the board.

Frank Hedley, president of the Interborough, said that the people should pay as they go. He admitted that he thought the dividend paid in 1919 should have been reserved, but when the Mayor asked if he were willing to pay back some of his dividends in order to help meet the deficit he said that he was not. Mr. Hedley said that the overhead expenses had been reduced by weeding out the staff, but admitted that his own salary had been raised.

The company expended more than $2,000,000 during the 1916 strike. Some of the items were: Five hundred and forty-six dollars for police whistles, $5000 for maintaining headquarters at a hotel, $461 for revolvers and ammunition, $200,000 for feeding strikebreakers and employees, and a barber bill of $909.

AUSTRIA AWAITS SUPPLIES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Dr. Lowenfield-Russ and Dr. Reisch, the secretaries of state for Austrian Supplies and for Finance, who arrived in Paris yesterday, have asked that whilst awaiting the opening of credit for the $70,000,000 promised them by the United States, the execution of the program drawn up during Dr. Charles Rénner's stay in Paris should be enforced, as the supplies in Austria would only last till March 1.

CLOSING ORDER MODIFIED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ASHEVILLE, North Carolina — Orders issued by the city commissioners of Asheville closing various places of public gathering during an alleged epidemic were modified when several churches, through their ministers, protested. As modified, the regulations simply request the churches to remain closed.

FRENCH LOAN AUTHORIZED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The Chamber has adopted the law authorizing a loan of 400,000,000 francs for the departments of the Seine, and asked Mr. Weillas to enforce deliveries of coal by means of water transport or by some other means of available transport.

ALEXANDER KERENSKY'S PLANS

PRAGUE, Tzecho-Slovakia (Tuesday) — (Tzecho-Slovak Government Cable)—Alexander Kerensky, the former Russian Premier, and the former War Minister, Mr. Savinkov are on their way to Prague to inaugurate a new policy founded on an understanding between Tzecho-Slovakia and Russia.

FINANCIAL STATUS OF FORMER KAISER

German Newspaper "Vorwärts" Condemns Efforts to Keep Intact Fortune of William II—Details of Measure Before Diet

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin

BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday)—The "Vorwärts" and other Socialist newspapers have published today protests against the terms of a law before the Prussian Diet giving compensation to the former Kaiser and keeping his fortune intact.

"If a son," says the "Vorwärts," "wastes all the money left him by his father and goes bankrupt, he gets no compensation. William of Hohenzollern ruined Germany, yet it is now proposed to pay him many millions in compensation. The proposed law is incomprehensible and absurd."

BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday)—Efforts to keep intact the fortune of the former Emperor, William II, are condemned in a long editorial printed by the "Vorwärts" this afternoon. The newspaper says this movement is in behalf of "a man who ruined Germany."

"Masterpiece of Old Efficiency"

"The bill now before the Prussian Diet represents a masterpiece of old Prussian efficiency," says the editorial, "for the financial status of Count Hohenzollern is placed on the basis of his right to property, while nothing is said as to his guilt or the political situation. It is, perhaps, well to remember that the national Constitution gives the government the right to seize private fortunes."

Details of the measure are given by the newspaper, which says paragraph four of the bill declares the royal house will give, "in the interest of the general welfare," certain possessions such as real estate, works of art, and valuable articles, but provides that the former Emperor must be paid 100,000,000 marks in compensation.

"This sum has an eccentricity," the editorial continues, "in that it not only will be paid to the erstwhile Kaiser's fortune, but will be devoted to paying taxes on that fortune. This, translated into simple German, means the Hohenzollerns are freed from emergency loans and that this expense will be taken over by Prussia."

Castles and Real Estate

Especially bitter is the newspaper's comment as it recounts the castles and real estate the royal house does not give to the State. It says the Hohenzollerns will retain 83 villas and real estate plots, houses in Berlin, Potsdam, Kiel, and Plön, and castles and forests throughout the country. Added to these estates, the royal fortune comprises properties in trust and strong-box funds. This list, the newspaper asserts, totals 175,000,000 marks, and includes good industrial mortgages and obligations, "and very few war bonds." Crown insignia, "which are not valuable," it is declared, are given to the State, but the jewels will remain the property of Count Hohenzollern.

"Paragraph two of the bill gives the State certain private royal estates," says the article, "but they consist of a half dozen ruins, one having two rooms and a kitchen and another a mere rundown shooting lodge. These have been exchanged profitably for the Orangerie at Potsdam, which is granted by the bill to the royal house during the lives of the former Emperor and Empress, and those of the former Crown Prince and Princess. In addition the Hohenzollerns will keep Castle Park at Hamburg, the new garden, marble palace and mausoleum at Potsdam and the Hohenzollern Museum at Montbijou Castle.

The Royal Theaters

"Paragraph 7 says the royal theaters in Berlin, Hanover, Cassel, and Wiesbaden will go to the State, including all that belongs to them. Since the Crown cannot get rid of the theaters the former Emperor supported, he gives them to the State, which has the privilege of laying out 1,000,000 marks for their upkeep.

"The next paragraph makes provision for the retention for the sake of the general public of buildings containing works of art, but throws all old court employees, pensioners, widows and orphans, numbering 150,000 on the State, which is thus called upon for further huge sums.

"Court ladies scheduled for incomes of from 12,000 to 18,000 marks a year are on this list, as well as coachmen and lackeys, who, however, complain they have not had an increase of salary in years.

"This is but the first excerpt from the bill, which appears to be unmanageable, nay, impossible. Opposed to such cunning loyalty of service, stand, suffering horribly, millions and millions of people. If there is such a thing as earthly justice, then the Hohenzollern private interests weigh but a featherweight against the hundredweight of guilt."

PROHIBITION STAND TAKEN BY CANDIDATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—William Kent, former Congressman from California, who is now making a campaign for the Republican nomination for the United States Senate and who will, if successful, run against James D. Phelan (D.), whose term expires this year, has just made plain his position on the question of prohibition. He says:

"The prohibition amendment is to my mind a duly enacted part of the supreme law of the land and should be enforced. I have always seen and realized the social, political and economic evils of the liquor trade. I used to believe that the remedy lay in local option and anti-saloon legislation, but I believe that great good will come from the prohibition amendment."

CHICAGO HOUSING PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois — The Chicago Housing Association has purchased 40 acres of land upon which to build houses and will sell them on a monthly payment basis to people in the overcrowded districts of Chicago. These houses are to be sold at an estimated cost of $4000, with 10 per cent down and monthly payments spread over 15 years.

WEST VIRGINIA STILLS TAKEN

CHARLESTON, West Virginia — Twenty-two illicit stills were captured by officers of the State prohibition department and 44 persons arrested during January, according to a report of the commissioner, Walter Halanhan.

Artists wanted

Brigdens Limited, Toronto, have several good openings in their studios in Toronto and Winnipeg for high-class Commercial Artists, with experience in design, figure work, lettering, etc.; also Mechanical Retouchers.

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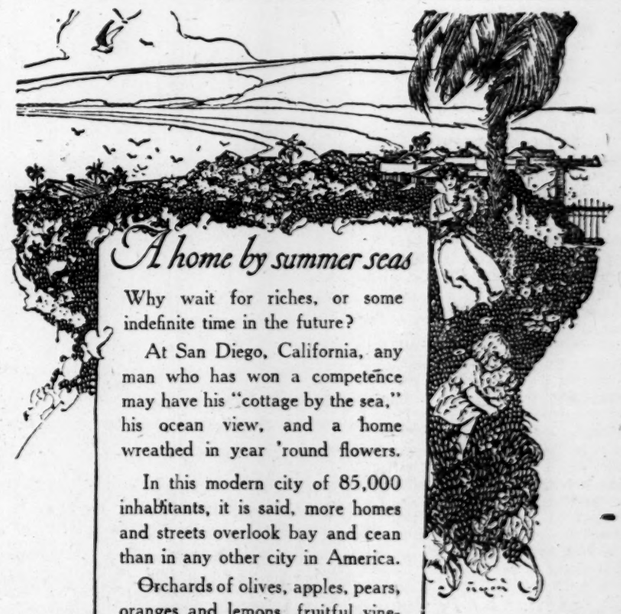

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Through Pullman service is operated between San Diego and Chicago over the NEW San Diego and Arizona Railway, in connection with the Rock Island and Southern Pacific "Golden State Limited." A delightful mild climate trip through Imperial Valley and magnificent scenery.

The United States Government is spending more than twenty million dollars in San Diego in permanent stations for its air, land and sea forces, because official tests have proved the advantages of its equable climate and continuous sunshine.

The San Diego-California Club, an organization of one thousand citizens, wishes to tell you more about San Diego, California, and invites you to write today for the Club's interesting and attractive booklet, which will be sent free, together with a beautiful rotogravure folder of San Diego views. Address San Diego-California Club, 592 Spreckels Building, San Diego, California.

THE WINDOW of the WORLD

Through the window,
Through the window
Of the world,
Over city, over lea,
Down the river, flowing free
Toward its meeting with the sea,
I am looking
Through the window
Of the world.

The Isle of Dogs

The Isle of Dogs, facing Greenwich Hospital, as flat a bit of land as one could well wish to see, is to be made to blossom again, if not as the rose, at any rate as much as it lies within the power of a garden city to make it. In the days when Greenwich was the royal residence, the kings of England ferried across to the north shore to visit their farms, or, as with Henry VIII, the kennels in which his hounds were kept. Since then the face of the land has been covered with wharves and warehouses, while the West India Docks have severed it from Poplar and the mainland. The new Garden City is to cover nine acres by the old Millwall football ground. The houses and flats will have gardens of their own, the roads are to be lined with trees, and the number of modern appliances is to make the Isle of Dogs' new residential quarter the envy of the whole of the East End. On the west of the isle is Limehouse Reach, with its flavor of Rogue Riderhood and the unidentifiable Mill Pond Bank, Chink's Basin, and the Old Green Copper Rope-Walk.

Trade With the Fijians

Trade is looking up in the Fiji Islands, where the distributing merchants are so often Chinese or Japanese, and the customers are either Europeans, who find it profitable to exploit the products of the Islands, Indians, who have come there to work for them, or native Fijians, among whom the tendency of the "styles for men" moves slowly toward the adoption of breeches, although the old-fashioned loin cloth, or "sulu," is still generally favored. The outside world is looking with a new interest at this market for its commodities. A merchant in Suva confided the other day to the correspondent of the British (Government) Board of Trade Journal that about half his mail consisted of letters from the United States in which this business firm and that asked him about the possibilities of opening up in Fiji. Japan, which has already gained an important place in the Islands by supplying goods that used to come from Germany, is enlarging its Fijian business, and persuasive traveling gentlemen from Australia are interviewing the Fiji traders in their earnest desire to expand Australian business.

Preserving a Colonial House

Happy is the lot of those old American houses that are preserved in whole or in part by being removed from an environment no longer suited to their former residential dignity and made part of a permanent museum. The latest case is that of the old Jaffrey House that has long stood in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and has now been purchased by the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. The old house was built about 1750, coming between the "rather rough simplicity" of early Colonial building and the "more ornate decoration" of the early nineteenth century. It is the interior of the house, however, that interests the management of the museum, for the ancient paneling and woodwork, reassembled after its journey from Portsmouth, will provide a real Colonial room to contain articles of the same period already in the museum's possession. One can imagine the satisfaction that those who once knew and loved the old room as home would take in the thought of such a future for it.

Surveying by Aeroplane

The aeroplane in Tasmania has been used to survey a route for the erection of a transmission line capable of delivering 10,000 horsepower of electric current from the Great Lake Works to Launceston, a distance of 50 miles. No man had ever been through this part of the country. The aeroplane, which carried an engineer of the Government Hydro-Electric Department, traveled 180 miles, and flew over wild mountain peaks, rising to an altitude of 6000 feet, over very heavily timbered country, numerous lakes, lagoons and rivers. Information, which in the ordinary way would have taken some months to obtain, owing to the forbidding nature of the country, was gained in a couple of hours.

The Automobile in Syria

Consul J. B. Jackson, representing the United States at Aleppo, Syria, has been looking over that region with the business eye of an automobile manufacturer, and his report of conditions is an interesting contrast between before and after the war in that part of the world. Before the war the Aleppo district and the neighboring territory contained about 2,000,000 persons, and half a dozen automobiles were quite enough for all of them together. There were business men in Aleppo, to be sure, who thought it would be a good thing for the country, in view of its lack of railways, if western motor transportation were introduced; but the difficulties seemed too great, and the camel and mule appeared likely to continue indefinitely as the only local system for the transportation of freight. As for passenger traffic, one walked, went on horseback, or rode in a carriage. But the after-the-war picture presents different aspects. There are fewer inhabitants than there were before, probably about 250,000 fewer, but there are several hundred automobiles where there used to be six. The automobiles are chiefly in military use, but they serve also as an object lesson in the value of the automobile in transportation, and now the business men of Aleppo are again thinking of bringing in this rival of the camel and mule, and the obstacles no longer look so difficult. Army service, for one thing, has vastly increased the number of available chauffeurs, mechanicians, and instructors in the art and mystery of running a car. The people in general seem to have gained in self-reliance through their ordeal of war, and the observer believes that many who can afford cars, but before the war would have quite refused to learn how to operate them, are now likely to become purchasers. The idea that doing manual work for himself, even in operating his motor car, belittled a person of substance seems to have lost its before-the-war potency.

French Colonies and Wireless

Mr. Boutillon, head of the French Government wireless department, has worked out in detail a plan which, if it is adopted, will put France in wireless communication with all French territory the world over. What he proposes is a continuous line of wireless stations of about 3700 miles range which will include Tahiti, New Caledonia, Indo-China, Djibuti, Senegal, Martinique, and France. France, of course, would be the center of this world-wide system of communication, and would do its part with one station of medium power for the transmission of messages to North Africa, and three stations of sufficient power to reach respectively the United States, Martinique, and Brazil, and West Africa and Djibuti. In addition to the four stations in France the plan calls for three double stations, which means a large station and a medium one, respectively, in West Africa, at Djibuti and in Indo-China; stations of high power at Martinique, Tahiti, and New Caledonia, and stations of medium power in Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Kongo, Madagascar, and French India. Incidentally, one sees the French colonial possessions in terms of wireless stations, at some of which the poles will be 1500 feet high, or about twice the height which is now characteristic of the important wireless systems.

A Polar Coal Field

An artist in "Karikaturen," published in Christiania, pictures a portly polar bear reading the Spitzbergen address of welcome to King Haakon of Norway, other polar bears smiling approval, and the King's boatmen, with their mittened hands on the oars, waiting impatiently till the ceremony is over and the King returns where it is warmer. The world at large knows little of Spitzbergen, which the Peace Conference awarded to Norway, but the fact that last winter the population of the Arctic Ocean archipelago numbered about 500 men, of whom more than 400 were Norwegians, and the rest Swedes, combined with the statement that of late years the Norwegians have done much for the development of Spitzbergen seems to justify the award, and the cartoonist of "Karikaturen" no doubt expresses the feelings of the average Norwegian. There is coal in Spitzbergen, and the output, under proper development, has been estimated at from 500,000 to 1,000,000 tons annually. But for only three months in a year, and sometimes for only one, is the land free of ice and the way open for vessels.

THE SALTON SEA AND ITS DISAPPEARANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

EL CENTRO, California.—The Salton Sea, in the Imperial Valley, one of the natural wonders of southern California, is constantly shrinking. At present it is about 18 miles long and 9 miles wide, and is 169 feet below the level of the Pacific Ocean. The waters recede about one mile a year, leaving a salt-encrusted adobe land which is eagerly located by homesteaders, whose stakes are planted far out in the water.

Geologists say that this area has changed from desert to sea and sea to desert many times. The Colorado River would for centuries quietly flow to the Gulf of California, gradually building a sandbar across its mouth. Then a spring flood would cause a washout in the river's bank farther north, and the whole torrent would sweep toward the Salton. The desert would thus become an inland sea, remaining so until some great flood carved out a shorter way to the ocean. This would drain the region and it relapsed into a desert. Gases from subterranean sources are continually finding escape through unseen vents at the bottom of the sea, keeping the water in a constant state of ebullition. This has resulted, after the water has receded, in the formation of mud volcanoes and bubbling "paintpots"—the latter being so named because of the deposition of layer upon layer of varicolored clay, resembling dry sienna and umber. Geologists assert that the drying-up process will continue until a small brackish pool will remain, unless a freshet of the Colorado should again replenish the supply.

AN AMBLE ACROSS BROOKLYN BRIDGE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

When the City Man first came to New York to be a City Man, some years ago, from the little middle west town that still is home, however, his idea of the most desirable sight-seeing trip was to walk across Brooklyn Bridge, a structure thoroughly familiar from the school geographies. Therefore the first time opportunity offered, he ascended from the nether depths of the rushing, grinding, shrieking subway at the station marked "Brooklyn Bridge," but he looked long and in vain for anything that looked like the famous bridge—as his geography had shown it.

In desperation he asked a policeman and was directed toward that ramshackle monstrosity which blocks the landscape and cuts out the sunlight just between the beautiful new municipal building and the familiar golden dome of the World Building. The City Man gave the overgrown barn a second look. He had thought when he descended from his train at the Erie station at Jersey City a day or so before that he had discovered there the most disreputable building in America, but the Manhattan end of the Brooklyn Bridge seemed to him to have the old Erie station looking like

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Brooklyn Bridge, New York

a modern marvel of beauty and convenience, by comparison.

The Walk Across

But the City Man was not easily discouraged, and having made up his mind to amble over the bridge, he proceeded to follow the instructions, and after dodging a dozen trolley cars and being bumped into a dozen times or so by Brooklynites, whose anxiety to be sure of getting a seat seemed to have overshadowed their politeness, he finally reached the fairway and began to enjoy the scenery, which at this point consisted exclusively of smoking chimney pots, gray house roofs and enormous signs acquainting the public with the merits of various well-known articles of commerce. Soon this was passed, however, and a glimpse below showed the rumbling trucks on South Street, and the docks and water front, the streets and sidewalks. To the left was to be seen a railroad freight dock with whole fleets of freight cars on flatboats being warped slowly into their berths.

By now for the first time the City Man began to believe that after all this really might be the Brooklyn Bridge of his school geography, for in front of him loomed one of the well-remembered towers, and on both sides of him were the giant cables crossed in the most gigantic and substantial cobweb his eyes had ever gazed upon. He stood for an instant trying to picture in his mind what the spider might look like who would inhabit this web, but he was quickly recalled to the present as the elevated trains rumbled by beneath him on both sides of the pathway at once and a whole flock of street cars clanged merrily along just beyond.

The River in Full View

Up another flight of stairs and around the tower, with only a glimpse at the immense bronze tablet with half a hundred names, most of which would otherwise in all probability be entirely forgotten, and the river itself came into full view. But here again was a shade of disappointment, for only ash scows, coal barges, and floating brick piles with their inevitable accompaniment of puffing tugs filled the stream. The City Man felt that at least a dreadnaught with flags all flying and sailors in white all at attention lining the rail should have been there, after the distance he had come to see the bridge—and besides in the movies they always do it.

By this time the middle of the stream had been reached. The other side looked just the same as that already traversed. There was the same giant spiderweb, the same granite tower, the same breakfast food and safety razor signs, the same rumbling activity along the water front, and the same horribly commonplace barnlike structure at the other end. Besides the bridge seemed frightfully long for one on foot. So the City Man turned his steps once more toward the subway kiosk which meant uptown and the tiny, pocket edition apartment which then spelled home.

A LOST MANUSCRIPT

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

That the report of the "Petit Parisien" of the disappearance of a part of that famous medieval tale, the "Roman de la Rose," of which only three or four manuscript copies now exist in the world, fails to say whether the vanished manuscript belongs to the sections written by Guillaume de Loris some time before 1260, or to those added by Jean de Meung about half a century later, will not much trouble the average newspaper reader. The ancient manuscript was on its way from Verrey back to Meaux, whence it had been taken with other valuable objects to escape German invasion, when a portion of it was first missed. Readers who know the history of literature are thus reminded of the time when people lived in castles, when minstrels sang, and when the "Romance of the Rose," as Saintsbury has said, "faithfully held up the mirror to the later Middle Ages."

THE FINNISH POET, RUNEBERG

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Two countries, Finland and Sweden, have celebrated this year the anniversary of the birth of the poet, Johan Ludvig Runeberg, whom each country claims as its own, Sweden on the grounds that Finland, his native land, was still a Swedish Province when he was born there, and that his works are written in the Swedish tongue; Finland because Runeberg's genius is saturated with Finnish character and feeling, and is certainly the greatest dynamic force produced by modern Finland.

It is true that Runeberg owes his earliest inspirations to the influence of such Swedish poets as Franzén, Tegnér and Atterbom, but his first collection of poems (1830) already struck a note quite different from the contemporary Swedish works. Their writers had embarked on the nebulous path of neo-romanticism and mysticism, a trend utterly foreign to Runeberg's simple, straightforward nature. He rejected the cumbersome apparatus of brilliant allegories, mythology, and metaphors, and struck out for blunt simplicity. He became an interpreter of the people and for the people. The peasant can read him easily. As in a mirror he sees in those poems his own self, his lakes and islands, his fields and animals, and his home, a picture strong, wholesome, and lofty, inspiring him with a desire for the finest and best in his nature. This was the side to which Runeberg invariably appealed. And though his rather descriptive art and the plastic power with which he forms his characters may be called realistic, yet the powdered gold of idealism is thickly sprinkled over the whole. He holds the torch that illumines his world so high that the shadows become very short. It was his harmony, balance, warm feeling, and deep, joyous religiousness that enabled him to see the good in all, and to draw out of the characters depicted in his poems, the gold of heart and mind.

Sea Captain's Son

J. L. Runeberg was born, the son of a sea-captain, on February 5, 1804 in Jacobstad, a small town on the west coast of Finland. In 1822 he entered the University at Abo, but had to break off his studies after a year and take a post as tutor at Ruovesi amid a Finnish-speaking population. His habit of spending days in the woods, brought him into close contact with the inland people, a type different from the Swedish-speaking fisher-folk of his native town. It was a new world, and, according to his own words, he discovered in the Finn proper an unsuspected patriarchal simplicity, a profound manly endurance, an inborn clear comprehension of life's most intimate aspects. It was in this remote part, too, that he heard from old veterans many incidents relating to the war of 1809, which he was later to record in his great patriotic work, "The Tales of Ensign Stal."

After two years he returned to Abo, and while preparing for his degree of Doctor of Philosophy he contributed verses to the local newspaper. In 1830 he got a minor academic post at the University, then removed to Helsingfors, and, in the same year, he published a collection of Serbian folksongs translated into Swedish, and his first book of poems. These are charming miniatures of nature and country life; the group "Idyll and Epigram" revealing a classical simplicity untouched in Swedish poetry.

Real Characters Depicted

The following year brought his first epic, "The Elk-Hunters," and the verse-romance, "The Grave in Perrho," both describing Finnish peasant life. Influenced by his Homeric studies, he chose the hexameter as verse form. These works mark a breaking with tradition; they open a new era, that of the democratic world. The heroes and heroines depicted are Finnish peasants—real peasants, not dressed up rococo puppets.

Runeberg entered his "The Grave in Perrho," the story of a father and his six valiant sons, for the poetry competition at the Swedish Academy. The simplicity and austerity of his style, the soberness of feeling, the absence of rhetorical effect, stood in great contrast to the allegorical, over-sentimental and over-ornate productions then prevalent in Sweden. No wonder the judges were bewildered and out of sympathy, and awarded him only the small gold medal of the academy. This judgment led the young author to put down his ideas on poetry, which greatly enraged the Swedish literati against this "new star in the east." Yet it was not long ere this star shed his light even over Sweden, for Runeberg's genius developed in richness and depth along the lines he had drawn out. In 1835 his former adversaries awarded the great gold medal of the Swedish Academy to "Hanna," a delightful idyl of Finnish country life in mid-summer, the scene being a remote country parsonage.

Newspaper Editor

In the meantime he married, and was editing a newspaper in Helsingfors. Attempts were made to induce him to settle down in Sweden, but he rejected the offer and retired as teacher of Latin to the charming town of Borgga, where he spent the rest of his days till 1877.

Runeberg's reputation began to spread in Europe, his works being translated into many languages. Xavier Marmier, in his "Études sur la Littérature Scandinave," points him out as one of the three great poets of the north. Runeberg had now reached the zenith of his art. "King Fjalar" had appeared in 1844, and the year 1848 brought the first collection of "The Tales of Ensign Stal." "King Fjalar," inspired by Ossian, is of incomparable beauty, in a spirit akin to Greek poetry, with all the romantic beauty of the Viking Saga. "The Tales of Ensign Stal" consist of a series of narrative poems, describing incidents of the great war of 1808-09, when the Finns offered stubborn resistance to the armies of Russia. The poem contains a number of portraits representative of all classes of the Finnish Nation. They are inspired by the noblest sense of patriotism, devoid of any jingoism tainted with rancor and vainglory. In this work Runeberg has given his country an imperishable treasure. Its ethical influence on the development of the Swedish and Finnish people has been deep and great. Many are the generations that will be refreshed by the invigorating and clear water drawn from the well of his poetry.

LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

Doubts About the Budget Bill

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

The interest shown by The Christian Science Monitor in the development of a national budget procedure leads me to call attention to what seems to me a very bad imitation of a real budget measure that seems to be favored by the Sixty-Sixth Congress.

In my opinion, the Good bill will not give to the people what they want. The people are not interested in one or another kind of a budget measure as such. What the people want and what they will continue to insist on is "visible" and "responsible" government. I am not hopeful that "visible" or "responsible" government will be the result of the enactment of the Good bill.

The Constitution charges the President with the duty to go before Congress to "give information of the state of the Union, and recommend for their consideration such measures as he shall deem necessary and expedient." Congress was given the power to force the Executive to come before it by being given the purse strings. Congress could execute its warrant to appear by starving the independently elected Executive into submission, being answerable only to the people.

But leaders in Congress have not wanted the Executive to come before the membership; they have wanted to use their control over the purse to build up their own leadership. They therefore said to the President: "We will let you into our meeting place on the first day before we are ready to do business, just to comply with the letter of the Constitution. But remember that this is only a formality. If you want to consult us upon anything you can work through our lobby in the same manner that every one else has a right to do."

This was the position taken when Washington proposed to have the public service and financial plan taken up openly on the floor, with Alexander Hamilton present to explain, answer questions, meet criticism and defend. And by this decision members of Congress closed this great public forum as a means of making the acts and proposals of responsible officers "visible" to the whole membership and to the people.

On two subsequent occasions effort was made to establish a procedure that would be in harmony with the evident intent of the Constitution; and in both cases the proposition came from members of Congress, who urged that the heads of departments be given a seat, but no vote, in order that they might be forced to deal openly.

The real kernel of the matter, covered up under the husks and chaff of technical jargon about "executive" and "legislative" rights, duties, and budget procedures, is the issue between visible and invisible government. The "executive budget" idea is offensive to those who favor "government by the chairmen of standing committees," because it is a plan to force visibility. The method proposed by President Taft for making the Executive responsible to the people, was to make effective the procedure provided for in the Constitution. The pious rejoinder of the chairmen and the "regular" is that the "executive budget" proposal is a plan for setting up an autocrat.

I do not challenge the judgment or the motives of the members of the "Select Committee on the Budget" of the House who reported out the Good bill in preference to all the other measures referred to them. But I do allege that unless all signs are misleading, the Good bill is quite satisfactory to those who oppose the executive budget. They had before them a straight out and out proposal for a "legislative budget," the Green bill; they had before them a somewhat defective but frank proposal for the "executive budget"—in the Frear bills; they also had before them and around them the standing committee system, the "chairmen" and "ranking members." The committee proposal got the support of every "chairman," every "ranking member" and every "regular" in Congress.

The Good bill is not an executive budget proposal. But it is so well camouflaged that it has fooled most of the friends of the executive budget, most of those who have been shouting for responsible and visible government. And they have succeeded in introducing a measure that is perfectly satisfactory to the "managers" and "leaders," those whose very existence and powers depend on maintaining irresponsible and invisible government, "government by the chairmen of standing committees of Congress."

The untoward circumstance is its having the unanimous support of the enemies of the executive budget. This is enough to cause the people to sit up and rub their eyes. Upon careful analysis of the provisions of the Good bill, and appraisal by any accepted standard of essentials to an effective budget procedure (the purpose of which is to establish popular control in place of boss rule), the circumstances which excite suspicion lead to settled conviction that the measure is in the interest of further strengthening the committee system.

(Signed) FREDERICK A. CLEVELAND.

Norwood, Massachusetts, January 19, 1920.

THE "OLD BUS"

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

To the credit of the "Old Bus" let it be said that it was an automobile which never failed to perform its task. It may, at times, have stopped on a hill to assert its rights or have pounded like a blacksmith's shop to give vent to its feelings, but it always went through to the end and earned the highest appreciation of all who knew it. Its history was brief. Exhibited in a New York showroom in 1913, it was bought and driven by a village parson for five years, sold to a summer boarding house, and finally transferred to a woodshed near a wide New Hampshire stream.

Its boarding-house days were days of sight-seeing and days of revelry. Awaiting its master's call, it would stand in a wagon-shed, the nearest available approach to a garage. Resolute, it seemed to listen to his footsteps and say, as he approached the radiator, "Unless you crank me 20 times, I shall not move." Round, round, round would go the crank, and not until the requisite number had been reached would the engine start off as if with a roar of laughter that made its owner mutter, "I got you this time." Then he would rush to the throttle and cut short the noise.

After executing a wonderful curve out of the garage the "Old Bus" would start merrily along. First it would coast down a hill, then speed up, to the astonishment of some villagers. Then it would sweep along like a bird on the wing until it reached a farm, just two miles distant from home. There it would stop, demand a drink and, refreshed, proceed. By reason of its leaky radiator it refused to do more than two miles on less than five gallons of clear spring water.

Two more miles of delightful New Hampshire would rush by and the "Old Bus" would stop once more. At this point it seemed as if its unbroken record would be shattered, for there was no farm near, when, to the amazement of all, the owner would unearth from the back of the car some rusty cans held in reserve. The contents of these he would pour into the radiator, then off again it would go, roaring along like a giant of the railroad. Given water, gasoline, and oil, the "Old Bus" yielded first place to no one.

But the record of the "Old Bus" on wheels is the record of many other cars. Its record off wheels is unique. Supported upon four tree stumps adding its song to the hum of industry near by, the "Old Bus" is now doing service as the driving power of a miniature sawmill. Once it was the pride of the countryside, now it is an object for the curious; but it always carries to its credit the record of never having left unfinished a task it had once begun.

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MR. WITT ARGUES FOR ZONE SYSTEM

Unit Rate of Fare on Street Railways Must Go, Says the Cleveland Expert—He Criticizes Inflation of Currency

Special to The Christian Science Monitor —from its Western News Office

CLEVELAND, Ohio — President Henry L. Doherty of Henry L. Doherty & Co., well-known street car railway operators, whose troubles in Toledo, Ohio, have led to the question of introducing automobiles as a substitute for electrically driven street cars, having recently declared against this form of transportation for large cities, the views of Peter Witt, former city traction expert of Cleveland, were sought on this subject.

Mr. Witt said: "The time is not now here, and, in my opinion, never will come when you can handle street car traffic as cheaply on rubber tires as on steel wheels; but, supposing I am entirely wrong in what I have said, it will still be impossible to move the people in autos who now ride on street cars, because the additional burden of the almost countless number of automobiles to do the work is a load impossible for modern city streets to carry.

"The most important utility is the utility of transportation. The difficulties under which it is struggling were bound to come, war or no war, for the basis upon which they sold transportation, that is a unit fare, always was and always will be wrong. No matter what the unit rate is, you can never get enough from the long-distance travelers and at the same time you kill the short haul traffic.

Dollar Cut in Half

"The principal difficulty which confronts the operators of street railways is the inflation of our currency, which has cut the dollar in half, so far as its purchasing power is concerned. This merely brought the day of reckoning a little closer. Behind it all was the initial error of a wrong system of computing rates of fare. You can't run any business, as the public largely insists it should be run, on a post-war outgo and a pre-war income. It is not inflated street securities that brought on the crash, but rather an inflated currency.

"To make plain what I have said here, let it be noted that I am not a defender of watered railroad stocks. The history of what we went through in taking over the Cleveland street railways and putting them on a somewhat municipal basis at least, may illustrate what I mean. At the time the street car settlement was made, 10 years ago, the Cleveland Railway had outstanding $32,000,000 of securities. This was put through the wringer, and $10,000,000 of water was squeezed out. Suppose that amount had been left in, it would have called for an additional $600,000 in dividend charges. Divide this amount among the 300,000,000 revenue passengers carried in this city last year, and the result would have been an increase of price of ride of only one-fifth of a cent. In other words, it was not the water in the stock which caused this trouble, but the inflated currency which we now use.

Car Service of the Future

"The remedy for the troubles in the street car world must come in relieving, not the railway companies, but the car riders, from excess taxes, paving taxes, license taxes, and other schemes that have been adopted in part on the theory that the industry was paying the freight, when in reality the car rider carried the burden.

"On top of what is proposed, the service in the future must be sold to the user on the amount of service rendered. In other words, the unit rate of fare must go—the zone system must come. A street car company's competitors are the pedestrians on the sidewalk. They must be converted from walkers to riders, but the conversion can only be made when the price for a very short ride is made exceedingly low. When this is done and cars are made to carry loads instead of moving empty seats, and the long-distance traveler compelled to pay a price somewhere nearer the cost of service rendered, then, and then only will this important industry be saved."

FILING OF PACKER DECREE EXPECTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —Before leaving Washington last night for Missouri to make several speeches, A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General of the United States, said that progress on drawing up the decree under which the five large packers will agree to limit their business to meats and certain related industries indicated that the decree would be filed in a United States court soon.

Mr. Palmer said the American National Livestock Association at a convention in Spokane, Washington, had unanimously indorsed the settlement by the Department of Justice with the packers and pledged their support in carrying out the terms of the settlement.

BONUS PAYMENTS BY INTERBOROUGH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Further testimony by E. F. J. Gaynor, auditor for the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, at the resumption of the Board of Estimate's investigation of the company, showed that from 1905 to November 30, 1919, the company paid $2,978,837 in bonuses, not inclusive of $500,000 paid to J. P. Morgan & Co. merely for holding themselves in readiness to supply money to the company, and more than $18,000,000 had been paid out in bankers' expenses, including discounts and commissions. As much as $80,000,000 of the company's money had been allowed to lie in the Morgan bank for more than a year at a time.

Theodore P. Shonts, former Interborough president, when he was getting $100,000 a year, had received $125,000 as a bonus for his service in negotiating and securing the contract for the extension of the subway system recently made with the city, and in connection with the financial arrangements for this contract, Mr. Gaynor himself had received $10,000 for special service in negotiations for extensions.

COMMENT ON THE DANIELS TESTIMONY

Official Opinion of Secretary of the Navy on Merits of Rear Admiral Sims Draws Forth Some Pertinent Questions

Press comment on the testimony of Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the United States Navy, in the inquiry into naval decoration awards, is appended.

New York Times

The Senate committee before which Secretary Daniels appeared is supposed to be investigating the award of naval decorations, but Mr. Daniels seemed to be more interested in reflecting upon the behavior of Admiral Sims, who started the controversy by his vigorous letters to the Secretary protesting against some of the awards that had been made. Perhaps the admiral was indiscreet and too emphatic as a critic, but it is to be regretted that Mr. Daniels struck the personal note so much in his remarks to the committee. The effect cannot fail to be detrimental to the morale of the service if the plain issue of the wisdom of awards for decorations is to be complicated by discord and altercations between the head of the Navy Department and his sympathizers on the one hand and Admiral Sims and his supporters on the other. Secretary Daniels was hardly just to Admiral Sims in comparing the shore duty and the sea service of that officer.

The Sun and New York Herald

We have read Secretary Daniels' official opinion of Admiral Sims' capacity for service in the war, as revealed by the Secretary on the stand before the sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs yesterday, with amazement.

If Admiral Sims was unworthy of the confidence and esteem of the Navy Department during the war, as appears from Secretary Daniels' testimony, why was the cause for which we fought imperiled by his appointment to and retention in an important command?

And if Admiral Sims was indeed so little deserving of confidence as Secretary Daniels now represents him to have been, why did Secretary Daniels recommend him for that honorable and much coveted decoration, a Distinguished Service Medal?

Springfield Republican

In his testimony Secretary Daniels raised interesting questions in regard to the relative honor of sea and shore duty which are likely to become of even more importance in the future. Setting Admiral Sims down as a "shore man," he goes on to observe that on shore a man decides questions in the quiet of office surroundings, with time to weigh the pros and cons, while at sea the commander, in imminent peril of death, "must make momentous decisions in the flash of a single moment." The "desk man" has become far more important than in Nelson's day, and it may be as well to avoid making invidious a distinction based on the needs of the service.

THE ANCIENT TOWN OF CAMBRIDGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, England—For many generations Cambridge has been one of the towns which must be seen by all visitors to England, but practically all of them make the big mistake of imagining that because Cambridge is a small place it requires a very short time to be viewed. Thus it comes about that 75 per cent of the visitors go away, having seen only the principal buildings, and missed many of the most important features of the place.

Of course, the great percentage of the visitors arrive to view King's College Chapel and other university and college buildings, but it is not the purpose of this article to deal with the university at all, but rather with the town as such, and independent from the university.

Unless, perhaps, it is Oxford, there is not another town in England quite like Cambridge, for it has no stable industry. The university is its industry and therefore the impression is pretty general that the town grew up naturally round the university, and expanded as the university expanded. That, however, is not correct, as we have the authority of J. Willis, some time registrary of the university, and one of the chief authorities on the subject, for stating that eight centuries ago there was a town of considerable importance at Cambridge before the university had come into existence.

The ancient Cambridge was not a marsh town, as it has been contemptuously designated, but it was "a frontier town," beyond which stretched the great Fen, impassable except to those who were in the secret of its solitudes. It had a river, "the life of the trafficke of this Towne and Countie," as it could still be called in the reign of James I, which enabled it to draw an inexhaustible supply of all the necessaries of life from the surrounding country, and also from the continent through the port of Lynn; it was traversed by one of the great roads which, whether Roman or not, led direct from London; it afforded, by its Great Bridge, a means of communication between the eastern counties of England and the midlands; and, lastly, it had a fair which was one of the most extensive marts of the Middle Ages, and must have made it a much frequented center of trade. So much for ancient Cambridge.

To the commercial interests of Cambridge there was added at an unknown period, and by an unknown agency, the corporation of teachers which we describe as the university, and from then onward the commercial interests gradually faded into the background.

However, at the present moment, we are concerned with Cambridge as a town and its chief features as such. Two things probably strike the interested visitor most—its narrow streets, and its open spaces.

Dealing with the latter first, it is generally admitted that there is not another town in England with so many open spaces set right in the center of the town. There is Parker's Piece, about three-quarters of a mile round, used as a sports ground, with two smaller grounds known as Donkey's Common and Petersfield, adjoining. Within a stone's throw of the general post office, there is Christ's Piece and New Square. Further north there are larger tracts of grassland adjoining the river and sometimes under water in time of floods, known as Midsummer Common, Jesus Green, and Butt Green. Following the river farther upstream, we come to Sheep's Green and Coe Fen. These open spaces are in addition to the Botanic Gardens, and the many university and college sports-grounds, college-fellows gardens, and so on. They are all planted with trees, and give Cambridge a most picturesque appearance, especially from the air. Cambridge people are particularly proud of all these open spaces, but they occupy many acres of land which normally would provide dwelling houses, and thus as Cambridge was extended, builders had to go far afield for land. The result is that Cambridge became surrounded by a series of little towns, Old Chesterton, New Chesterton, Newnham, Rock Estate, Romsey Town, and Abbey Estate, each having their own institutes, political clubs, etc. At the same time they are all connected with Cambridge and are part of it. This is one of the explanations of the abnormal number of bicycles there are in Cambridge, a peculiarity which always strikes the visitor. The bicycle is the only means the average worker has of getting backward and forward to business during meal times.

For a town of its size the streets are extremely narrow, due to its age, new buildings having replaced old ones on the old site, mainly because there was no room for extension. Not only are the roads narrow, but so are the pavements, and all in the busiest parts of Cambridge. In two of the main streets, Trumpington Street and St. Andrews Street, water still strickles down each side of the road in what are called locally "runs." This, it is understood, was originally intended for the benefit of the cattle which at one time passed through the town in large droves.

A feature of Cambridge is the open market, held on Saturday of each week, when, until war-time food restrictions were put into effect, butter was sold by the yard, approximately a pound of butter being rolled out until it reached a yard in length in which form it was retailed.

NEW CHILD LABOR BILL IN CONGRESS

Measure Introduced in Both Houses Designed to Remedy Defects in Present Law and Also to Promote Education

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —A new child labor and compulsory education bill for the District of Columbia has been introduced in the Senate by Charles Curtis (R.), Senator from Kansas, and in the House by Warren Gard (D.), Representative from Ohio. While the bill is applicable only to the District of Columbia, it will again put Congress on record in regard to child labor legislation, and if it is successfully put through and stands the test of constitutionality, will serve as a model for a more general application.

The bill was drafted jointly by a committee from the Children's Year Committee of the District, the National and District Consumers League, and the United States Children's Bureau, and there is indication that the measure will be welcomed by all the important organizations in the district, as it will remedy some serious defects in the present statutes. It will reenforce the schooling laws of the district, which in the past have been less effective than those in many cities of the same size, and brings compulsory education up to 16 years. It puts a premium on education, because it allows a child over 15 years of age to go to work if he has completed the eighth grade, otherwise he must remain in school until he is 16 years old. This is not a drastic requirement, as a normal child should reach the eighth grade by his fourteenth birthday, and many children have advanced to this grade even earlier.

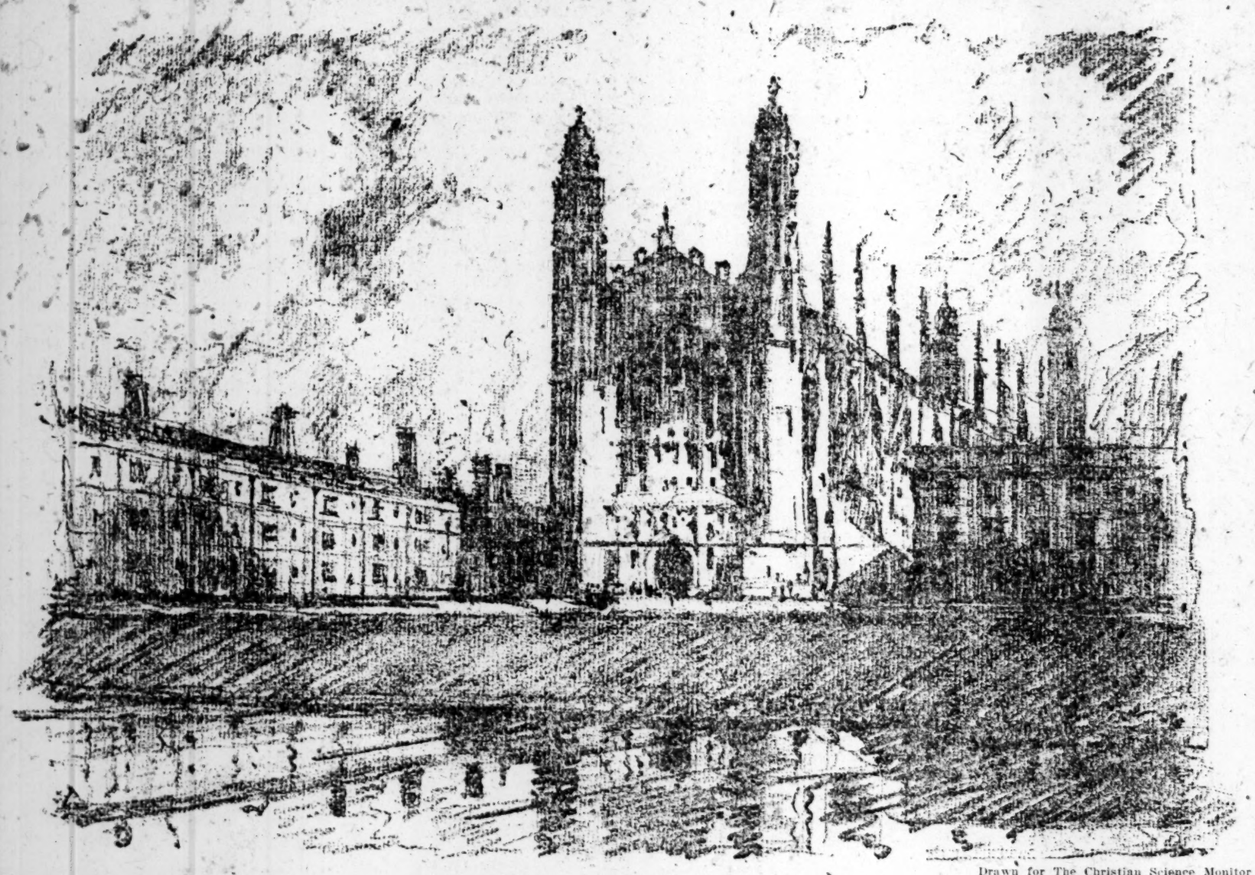
While the industrial employment of children in the District is not very extensive, many are employed in messenger work of all kinds, and this work has been allowed to interfere with their education. This bill will bring the District into line with the leading states of the country.

It has been found by inquiry in the industrial centers of the country that child labor is without educational value. In fact, children under 16 years of age are generally employed in blind alley occupations without opportunity for proper advancement. It is only after the sixteenth birthday that a boy or girl can become a valuable member of the industrial world.

STOCK PLAN FOR EMPLOYEES

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Augustus P. Loring, a member of the Massachusetts Senate, has submitted a bill to the Committee on Mercantile Affairs which would enable employees to buy stock in the corporations in which they are employed. The employer would be authorized to put out stock in denominations of $5 and $10 shares, to be held while the worker remained in the company's employ. Senator Loring thought this would lead to cooperation between employer and employee. Other speakers favored the bill, but W. D. T. Trefry, tax commissioner, said that all this could be accomplished by merely amending corporation charters.



King's College and Clare, Cambridge

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

DAYLIGHT SAVING QUESTION ARGUED

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Resolutions representing this State as protesting against the recent appeal of daylight saving by Congress were placed yesterday by James T. Bagshaw, Representative from Fall River, before the State Legislative Committee on Federal Relations. Adoption of these resolutions, he said, would encourage greatly the campaign for national daylight saving in Congress, of which Frederick Dallinger, a Massachusetts Representative, is one of the leaders. Mr. Bagshaw urged, moreover, that the constantly increasing price of coal made some sort of action desirable, and at once. The Boston Chamber of Commerce was placed on record in favor of the daylight saving plan. D. F. Richardson, representing a farm organization, objected to the measure. He said that daylight saving costs the farmer $200 a year.

BARTENDERS' UNIONS ADMIT SODA CLERKS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Gaps made by prohibition enforcement in bartenders unions are being filled by admission of drink mixers at soda fountains and in ice-cream shops. These organizations have not given up hope that manufacture of beer and light wines may yet be permitted, but meanwhile they are taking in the dispensers of soft drinks. Union bartenders are still at work in those hotels whose bars have been turned into soft-drink counters. Many of the younger bartenders have found other work, especially in commercial houses.

HAWAIIAN STRIKE CONSIDERED SERIOUS

HONOLULU, Hawaii — Curtis P. Iaukea, Acting Governor of Hawaii, issued a statement yesterday in which he asserted that he would regard it as his duty to avert a public calamity if the strike of sugar plantation workers in the islands was prolonged.

"Sugar is one of the necessaries of life," his statement said, "and when the point is reached where production is endangered, arrests will be made."

LARGE SECTION OF GRANITE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STONINGTON, Maine — The largest piece of cut granite ever sent by rail out of the State has just been shipped to Saratoga Springs, New York, where it is to be placed as a capstone on the Aston Memorial. The stone is 15 feet square, 18 inches thick, and weighs 26 tons. It required considerable skill and judgment in handling it and getting it ready to ship. The stone was transported from Stonington to Rockland by a steam lighter and placed aboard a special car, the massive piece settling in a slot in the floor of the car, almost reaching to the rails. After the stone was quarried it took three expert stone cutters over a month to shape it up.

EMPLOYEES GIVEN A VOICE ON PRICES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—As one development of the introduction of employee representation in the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, the company is talking over every change in price with the elected representatives of the employees, so D. R. Stevens of the Goodyear company told the American Economic Association here recently.

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PLEA FOR LIQUOR ON SHIPS REJECTED

Spokesman for Dry Forces in Washington Cites Effect of Prohibition in Shipyards, in Reply to Board Chairman

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The apparent assumption by John Barton Payne, chairman of the Shipping Board, that government-operated ships on which liquors are not sold cannot compete with foreign ships, as declared in a letter to President Wilson, is challenged in prohibition circles here. It is pointed out that some officials of the Shipping Board, before Judge Payne became chairman, had been much concerned about the effect prohibition would have on workers in shipyards, some of whom vociferously declared disaster would result if the workers were deprived of beer; but these gloomy expectations have not been fulfilled, and the shipyards have gone ahead without loss of efficiency or productivity, so far as officials have made the facts known.

Judge Payne assigns the inability to serve intoxicating beverages on vessels operated by the United States Shipping Board as a reason why the government should sell the ships to private citizens. He declared that passengers preferred to sail on foreign ships which were not restricted as to the sale of intoxicants.

There is a conviction among some competent judges that United States citizens would not boycott their own government's vessels simply because they could not obtain intoxicants on them during a voyage. A suspicion is entertained that some of the cancellations of bookings on these vessels was rather ostentatious, with an eye to the effect it might have on Congress for a relaxation of the prohibition enforcement law, and the ultimate experience of the government, they believe, would be no more disastrous than the loss of beer to shipyard workers.

Private owners of the vessels would be required, under the Volstead prohibition enforcement law, to seal up any liquors they might have aboard when the vessels entered the three-mile limit of United States territorial waters. The same restriction applies to foreign vessels. Judge Payne was quoted as stating that many bookings on Shipping Board vessels had been canceled when passengers learned they would not be able to obtain liquors thereon, and that this business went to foreign ships.

The Shipping Board, by the way, had reached a decision to go out of business, irrespective of prohibition, and it is known that if the Administration had not come to this decision the Republican majority in Congress, which is fairly consistent in opposition to any form of government ownership, would have forced the decision. Hence not as much weight is attached to Judge Payne's reason for selling as might otherwise be the case. However, in justice to Judge Payne it should be stated that it is a fact that he is not advocating the sale of liquor on the vessels, but stating facts as he sees them.

Rights of States

Dry Leaders See No Cause for Apprehension Concerning Enforcement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—That there is no cause for apprehension on the part of those who wish to see prohibition enforced, in Rhode Island's claim that the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution within its borders would be contrary to the Tenth Amendment, is asserted by dry leaders here who have made a close study of the subject.

The Rhode Island plea is as follows: "The Tenth Amendment says the powers not delegated to the United States Government by the Constitution nor prohibited to it by the states are preserved to the states respectively, or to the people. Rhode Island has in the past, under this amendment, exercised full control over the beverage liquor traffic within its boundaries. It did so because the police power to govern that traffic was not granted to the federal government under the Constitution, nor was it forbidden to the states. It was therefore vested in 'the states respectively or the people,' and Rhode Island, as one of the states, possessed and used it. Now comes the federal government under the Eighteenth Amendment and invades this field given to Rhode Island by the Constitution and not abdicated by that State, and such proceeding is unconstitutional."

The drys reply that every addition to the Constitution reconstrues the whole document to accord with the amendment, that the Constitution cannot be unconstitutional, that the Tenth Amendment does not operate as an immovable fixing of the scopes of the activities of the several states and the federal government, but lays down the rule by which their respective spheres of authority and power are to be determined at any given moment. The Tenth Amendment aims to obviate any zone wherein neither a state nor the nation has clear authority, and to make it clear that the federal government has only those powers given to it by the Constitution. It is pointed out that the Tenth Amendment does not say that no powers may be granted the federal government, but states it may exercise only those which have been granted it. The Eighteenth Amendment has given the government new powers, and the exercise of this new authority is not in violation of, but in fulfillment of Amendment X. By the action of the legislatures of 45 of the 48 states, the line between state and national prerogatives has been shifted and police power over the liquor traffic has been given in fullness to the federal government.

ANTI-DUMPING BILL AND BRITISH POLITICS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—In view of the situation precipitated in British politics by the recent Anti-Dumping Bill, special interest attaches to the report of the Advisory Council to the Ministry of Reconstruction which has now been issued. The report states that any legislation for the prevention of dumping should be as simple as possible, and that while designed to be effective in its sphere of operations, it should not extend beyond it and be of a character to hamper trade in general. It did not seem necessary in order to meet the admittedly limited evil, to construct an elaborate sieve through which all imports into the United Kingdom would have to pass, in order to catch the comparatively small number of dumped articles.

It would, in the council's opinion, effect the object in view if power were taken to levy a special import duty, whenever it was established to the satisfaction of the competent authority after proper inquiry, that goods of a particular class or kind made in Britain were being dumped there upon a substantial scale. The report considers that such inquiries should be conducted by the Board of Trade, and all interested in the importation and manufacture and consumption of such or similar goods in Britain should be entitled to be heard. As soon as the Board of Trade had decided that systematic dumping had been proved with regard to any class of goods, the Treasury should make an order directing the commissioners of Customs and Excise to apply the anti-dumping law to the goods in question.

Their importation would be subject to the regulations prescribed by the Board of Customs from time to time with regard to the furnishing of full information, and goods would become liable to a special anti-dumping duty. The report gives proposals for framing anti-dumping legislation much on the lines of the present bill before Parliament, and concludes by declaring that the law should not be applied to goods of the kind not made in the United Kingdom or the British Empire.

HORSESHOES TO BE EXAMINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—In an effort to determine which are the most practical non-slipping horseshoes on the market, the Horse Aid Society will hold a meeting at the Hotel Biltmore, at 2:30 this afternoon, at which makers of horseshoes are invited to present their products for examination by 10 judges. The meeting will be public.

ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF PROHIBITION

Lodging Houses Benefited

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois — Far-reaching economic benefits of prohibition are being noted among the lodging houses of Chicago. The proprietor of one of these hotels told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that men who formerly left a good share of their earnings in the saloons are now paying their room rent and getting their meals regularly, besides wearing more and better clothes. Where a large proportion of the patronage of his place came under the class commonly designated as "loafers," nine out of ten of them are now in possession of funds to meet their expenses. The higher price rooms are now in demand, whereas before the cheaper rooms were used almost exclusively. This proprietor finds the entire atmosphere of his place changed for the better and he expresses the opinion that prohibition is the best thing that ever has happened to this country. Another proprietor, who conducted a lodging house over one of the most notorious saloons in Chicago, said the change is amazing. Men who were producing little or nothing now have money and many of them are beginning to save. The house has more business and of a better class. The men are dressing better and attending legitimate places of amusement where before they spent their spare time in the saloons. Incidentally their productive power has tremendously increased.

Theater Receipts Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana — Theaters here are reaping increased receipts through the operation of prohibition, it being generally admitted that the growth in attendance since last September is due more to dry conditions than any other cause. The figures for the last four months of the year, according to the reports submitted to the sub-treasury, are as follows: September, $540,000; October, $579,270; November, $596,270; December, $756,719. These figures cover the four largest amusement houses and do not include the 83 strictly motion picture theaters. In the four months the four enterprises gained $226,719, or approximately 42 per cent. Incidentally there is a decreasing attendance at the Parish Prison and the House of Detention, both of which are virtually empty, there being but 13 inmates in the former and 22 in the latter. Before prohibition went into effect these institutions were crowded. A large saving in public funds is forecast by those who are closely watching the effects of dry conditions.

Prohibition Transforms City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

PEORIA, Illinois—Conditions in this city furnish a striking example of the beneficent effects of prohibition and stand as undeniable and emphatic evidence of the fallacy of predictions that dire economic consequences would follow abolition of the liquor traffic in communities in which distilleries and breweries were established. Though the manufacture of liquor was the principal industry in Peoria, the various plants involved have been transformed into other lines of production and are employing more workers than the distilleries ever did. With the exception of some of the warehouses, all the properties formerly held by the distilleries are occupied by manufacturing concerns. A majority of the structures were taken over by one corporation, which is turning them into modern plants. There is every indication that in the number of employers and value of product this business will be larger than were all the distilleries combined. Saloons throughout the city have been supplanted by restaurants and stores of various character. All of them are said to be thriving. The candy makers report tremendous increases in business since war-time prohibition went into effect. And all this transformation has been effected so smoothly and speedily that many of those who opposed prohibition because of their fears of economic disaster are becoming warm supporters of dry conditions.

MORE STRINGENT DRY LAW GOVERNS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

COLUMBIA, South Carolina—When federal and state dry laws conflict in the United States, the "more stringent" law is the one which governs in a given state. This is the ruling furnished the state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, J. K. Breedin, by William L. Frierson, Assistant Attorney-General of the United States.

The local law permits the importation into South Carolina of not more than one quart of intoxicating liquor in a given calendar month. The federal law permits one pint in 10 days, thus legalizing the importation of one and a half quarts a month. In both instances the importation is to be for medicinal purposes only. Mr. Frierson's ruling is construed to allow the importation of one pint every 10 days, but not exceeding two pints in a given calendar month.

Mr. Frierson said: "Both state and federal laws are in effect, and, of course, if one is more stringent than the other, it is in effect, and not repealed by the weaker act."

ANOTHER ATTACK ON DRY STATUTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

TRENTON, New Jersey—The first suit in New Jersey against the Eighteenth Amendment began on Tuesday, when argument was heard by Judge Rellstad in the action of Christian Feigenspan, a corporation, against J. L. Bodine, United States district attorney, and Charles V. Dussy, Collector of Internal Revenue, to prevent them from enforcing restriction of the sale of 2.75 beer.

Elihu Root and William Guthrie, as counsel for the brewers, objected to the argument of G. Rowland Monroe, chief counsel for the Anti-Saloon League in this State, that the dry organization be permitted to file a brief in the case. Counsel for the brewers claimed that a third party had no interest in the case, but the court overruled the objection and gave the league until Saturday to prepare and file its brief.

PROPOSED STATE POLICE IN VIRGINIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Virginia — In both branches of the General Assembly there has been introduced a bill to establish a Virginia state police, to be composed of 25 members appointed by the state police commissioner, who is himself to be chosen by the General Assembly, and to take effect September 1, 1920. Headquarters of the department are to be maintained in Richmond, and the new commissioner is to be charged with the enforcement of all criminal laws of the commonwealth. The state police commissioner shall receive a salary of $4000; the deputy commissioner $3000; sergeants, $2500; corporals, $2500, and privates, $2000.

VIEWS OF WOMEN WHO BUY CLOTHING

They Disagree With the Claims Made by the Manufacturers—Home Dye Pot Is Now a Strong Feature in Dress World

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—That women will not buy cheap suits, and that manufacturers, in order to sell their products, have to raise prices, is the plea made by certain jobbers to Arthur Williams, federal food administrator, who is seeking the reason for the high prices of clothing and is also trying to hunt out profiteers.

The jobbers' claims that women buyers insist upon having expensive garments in the extreme of fashion and that styles change so rapidly that they are losing money, as their stockrooms are congested with out-of-date goods, are interesting features of the high prices situation.

Buyers More Careful

Thrifty women buyers, on the other hand, tell a different story: They would be glad to buy cheaply. As it is, many of them have to keep on wearing their old clothes much longer than they care to, or have been in the habit of doing, because the cheaper garments offered them are of such poor quality and so badly cut and made that they cannot persuade themselves to waste money by buying them. The woman who could formerly get a very good-looking simple taffeta frock for about $39, now is asked to pay $75 for something no better, if, indeed, as good.

Naturally, neither the thrifty housewife nor the salaried professional or business woman, in these days when all living expenses have mounted so high, is going to buy clothes as casually as she did a few years ago. Since she must pay high prices, she is going to take extra pains to see that, so far as she is able, she gets value received for her money. And she does not intend to buy clothes of such flimsy materials, so poorly put together that, after a few wearings, if not, indeed, from the beginning, she will look shabby and ill-dressed in them. She learned her lessons in thrift during war-time conservation days too well for that. If the jobbers want them to buy their cheap goods, the women say let them make their offerings worth paying for. If they will not do this, then the thrifty woman will have her old clothes of good materials made over and will make them last as long as possible.

Dyeing Done at Home

An interesting point, quite worthy of attention, is the fact that home dyeing is coming into its own once more. The market is being flooded with good and easily used dyestuffs. This new-old home industry is so simplified now that the little stenographer living in a hall bed-room whose pink crepe de chine shirtwaist was so faded last week, may suddenly blossom out in a fresh blouse of light blue, thanks to an inexpensive package of dye or dye soap. "Hand-me-downs" lose their horrors when the dye pot comes into view. There are plenty of small women who have in the past been able to get a good-looking coat for $30 or $35 in the misses' department, who would not be seen in the cheap and shoddy garments now offered at these prices.

Judge Jeremiah T. Mahoney, representing the public, which, he said, was most interested because most injured, at the hearings of the Governor's arbitration board during the recent controversy between garment makers and their employers, said that the increase in prices of women's garments during the past year amounted to $500,000,000, which was an unjust burden on the public.

APPROPRIATION MADE TO PRESERVE ELK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Many things are provided for in the deficiency appropriation bill, which engaged the attention of the House for many days.

On Monday there was a provision for the payment of $35,000 for reimbursement on account of fighting fires and feeding elk and of $8000 for the purchase of such additional quantity of hay as might be necessary to insure the preservation of the northern herd of elk in the Yellowstone National Park.

Frank W. Mondell (R.), Representative from Wyoming and majority leader, said that this year had been particularly trying. Not only were there serious forest fires, but winter set in six weeks earlier than usual, and the elk that did not usually come down for food until January came this year in October. When the northern herd swung north in October and November, he said, they crossed the Montana line, where there is no protection for them, and hunters came by the carload and slaughtered these nonfighting animals. He made this statement in the hope that Montana would make laws for the protection of these animals, at least 8000 of which were ruthlessly killed in Montana and others in Idaho.

The appropriation was passed.

REFERENDUM ON STATE AMENDMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

JACKSON, Mississippi—Citizens of this State will vote next November on an amendment to the state Constitution that proposes to insert the word "female" in the law which fixes voting qualifications.

A bill to give women the right to vote in the primaries next November was defeated 65 to 56 in the House of Representatives after a stormy debate lasting an hour. The opposition took the position that a primary was, for all practical purposes, equal to an election in Mississippi, and that to permit women to vote, before the Constitution was amended to give them the right, was undesirable.

EXTRA MONEY FOR NAVY CONTESTED

House Cuts One Item and Will Take Up Others—Naval Affairs Committee Thinks Extra Appropriation Is Unnecessary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Efforts in the House yesterday to pass an amendment to the Deficiency Appropriation Bill, providing for a deficiency appropriation of $9,300,000 for navy yards, met with determined opposition by many of the members. The opposition was entirely without regard to party lines. The amendment was supported by those who held that the interests of the navy demanded that this money be appropriated now in order that vessels in the various navy yards be repaired in order to prevent rapid deterioration and loss to the navy. The appropriation had been recommended by the Secretary of the Navy, by admirals, and other high officials of the navy.

The House Naval Affairs Committee, however, decided that it was unnecessary. Thomas S. Butler (R.), Representative from Pennsylvania and chairman of this committee, declared that the real secret of this attempt to get an extra appropriation was that some of the naval stations, in violation of the law, had over-expended their allotments and now sought to have them made good. He said the yards were costing the government $94,000,000 a year. The expenses should be cut down. The armored cruisers were out of date and no money should be spent in repairing them.

Walter W. Magee (R.), Representative from New York, asserted that this was another effort to get money out of the government for something that was not needed.

George H. Tinkham (R.), and James A. Gallivan (D.), both of Massachusetts, spoke in behalf of the appropriation, the former for the sake of the navy, insisting that those who knew its needs best had asked for it, and the latter urging that the skilled mechanics who had served in the war and found occupation in the navy yards afterward should not be driven out.

One item of more than $2,000,000 was reduced to $800,000, and other provisions will be taken up today.

ENLARGED PACIFIC SERVICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California — A greatly enlarged passenger service between the Pacific Coast of the United States and the Orient is promised for an early date, according to the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce. It is proposed to place 12 of the 19 535-foot passenger ships now being constructed on the Atlantic Coast in the Pacific service. Each of these ships will accommodate 249 first-class passengers and about 300 third-class passengers.

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Advice of Manufacturers and Wholesalers

In our desire to render to manufacturers and jobbers a service that may be of great value, we seek your advice on the course that a prudent merchant in your line of business should pursue in buying and selling goods, when prices show a declining tendency.

(1) How should a merchant avoid the financial difficulties incident to falling prices?
(2) What policy should he follow in buying goods?
(3) What policy should he employ in selling goods?
(4) What should be his terms of sale to his customers?
(5) What should be his policy in collecting his accounts?
(6) What should be his policy in borrowing money?

We desire to get the consensus of opinion of manufacturers and wholesalers as to the precautions which ought to be taken on a falling merchandise market, in order to avert a business depression. We are compiling a treatise that will show the views of business leaders of America on this vital subject. To all firms who contribute to the symposium we will send this brochure free of cost. It will be off the press shortly. May we not have your views on the above?

The AMERICAN CREDIT-INDEMNITY CO. of NEW YORK E. M. TREAT, President
"The Company That Issues the Unlimited Policy"
Agencies in the principal cities throughout the United States
Have openings for a few high-grade Salesmen
HENRY A. DAY, General Agent, 19 Congress St.
Phone Main 242 BOSTON, MASS.

FEBRUARY FURNITURE SALE

This Attractive Suite of Bedroom Furniture, consisting of twin four-poster beds, dresser, six-drawer chiffonier, dressing table and bench, has been reduced for this sale from **$675.00** to **$575.00.**

Every piece is bench made and hand carved, the product of skilled Boston cabinet-makers, and is far superior to the factory-made furniture usually offered in bargain sales. Every piece is of SOLID MAHOGANY, with fluted posts.

Other furniture for living room, dining room and bedroom at Reductions of 10 to 25 Percent.

BEDS AND BEDDING

During this sale all bedding will be sold at a Reduction of 10 Percent from Regular Prices.

A Very Fortunate Purchase enables us to sell a good substantial IRON BED, SPRING AND COTTON TOP MATTRESS, at **$23.50**—Regular Price $28.00.

LIBERAL CREDIT ASK YOUR NEIGHBOR ABOUT US EASY TERMS

Metropolitan Furniture Co. OF BOSTON
777 Boylston Street

DEADLOCK BROKEN ON RAILROAD BILL

Agreement Reached by Senate and House Conferees—Strike Penalty Is Eliminated, but Guarantee Clause Remains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The assurance was forthcoming yesterday that pending railroad legislation would be enacted before March 1, the date fixed by President Wilson for the return of the carriers to private ownership and operation. Albert B. Cummins (R.), Senator from Iowa and chairman of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, made this announcement when the Senate and House conferees, after many weeks of practical deadlock, had reached an agreement on the features of the bill providing for reconstruction and regulation of the national transportation system.

The settlement of the clauses of the Cummins bill affecting the right of Labor to strike, and the provision of Section 6 of that bill, carrying a definite guaranteed income, constituted the main obstacles to an agreement.

Income Guaranteed

On the guarantee clause, the House conferees receded, the provision remaining practically as embodied in the Cummins measure, and providing for a definite income of 5½ per cent for the carriers during the period of transition. The Senate, however, yielded to the House on many important features.

One of the principal points on which the Senate yielded was the proviso for the creation of a federal transportation board. Instead of setting up new machinery, as proposed in the Cummins bill, the conferees adopted the House plan of leaving the question of administration in the hands of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The compulsory consolidation feature was also abandoned in favor of voluntary consolidation, as proposed in the Esch bill. The anti-strike clause underwent a very drastic modification at the hands of the conferees.

No Penalty for Striking

The plan finally adopted carries no penal provision at all. It establishes a series of regional adjustment boards, and a central tribunal to which all appeals would go. In case of a deadlock in the regional Labor tribunal, the case would automatically go to the central board. Representatives of the railroads and the employees would constitute the regional board, and the central board would, in all probability, be composed of five members, appointed by the President, but confirmed by the Senate. The function of the regional board is to investigate and give decisions on all controversies relating to wages and working conditions. In point of fact, the plan finally adopted was the only way out, as the American Federation of Labor and the majority of the lower House were uncompromisingly opposed to the plan embraced in the Cummins bill.

Provision is made for readjustment of freight and passenger rates by groups, on such a basis as will guarantee to the roads in each rate-making group an annual guaranteed net operating income of 5½ per cent on the value of the actual property used or held for the transportation service. The period during which the existing compensation paid the carriers by the federal government as rent was changed from one year to six months. The first rate revision necessary to retain the 5½ per cent return is to take place either one year after the expiration of the guaranteed compensation now being paid, or two years after the passage of the bill. The conferees have yet to agree on this point.

Division of Surplus

The surplus earnings of the carriers would be divided half-and-half between the carriers and the government, under the conference committee's bill. The Senate bill originally provided for a shifting ratio of division of the excess earnings, the government's portion to be held as a trust fund for aiding weaker roads not earning the 5½ per cent under the rate adjustment.

The conferees agreed on $300,000,000 as the amount of the revolving fund with which the government will aid the carriers during the transition period. The Senate bill provided for $500,000,000, and the House bill for $250,000,000.

The Senate proposal for regulation of refrigerator cars was agreed to without change, and the long-and-short-haul clause was retained, with a slight modification. The conferees added a provision that existing rates under the long-and-short-haul clause would not be unlawful during the period necessary for the compilation by the carriers, and approval by the Interstate Commerce Commission, of the new tariffs.

WITNESSES HEARD IN NEWBERRY CASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

GRAND RAPIDS, Michigan—Taking of testimony in the Newberry senatorial election trial was under way in the United States District Court yesterday. The first witnesses for the government were Jay G. Hayden and James Sweinhart, of The Detroit News, who told of political conferences in New York at the time of the campaign. Mr. Hayden, according to Frank C. Dailey, special assistant Attorney-General, was offered the job of campaign manager, but refused it, advising against a "barrel campaign."

Mr. Sweinhart testified that Mr. Newberry told him of favorable letters he received from political aides in Michigan concerning the progress of his candidacy. He also said that Frederick Cody of New York, a leading Newberry worker, said: "The lid is off in Michigan." Oscar Marx, former Mayor of Detroit; Edward T. Fitzgerald and Mayor Couzens of Detroit, and W. P. Frost, formerly a navy officer, now a New York manufacturer, were among the other witnesses.

ADDITIONAL BORDER CRIMES DISCLOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

EL PASO, Texas—The sub-committee that is investigating Mexican affairs continued its hearing here yesterday, with Mrs. James Carney as the first witness to testify. Mrs. Carney said that she owned one of the finest homes in the City of Mexico up to 1915. She said up to that time she lived in plenty with her husband in that city. Then her husband went to work in a Durango City lumber yard, where he was killed after being ordered out of the State of Durango. Soon after her husband left Durango City with 5 other Americans, bandits overtook them and slayed most of them, she said. Mrs. Carney is a messenger for a local telegraph office and makes her living by the delivering of telegrams.

E. W. Neville of Marfa, Texas, described a number of alleged raids by Mexicans on the United States side of the Rio Grande. E. E. Eck, an El Paso contractor, and W. A. Schultz, also told their stories to the sub-committee. Mr. Eck said his 17 year-old son and E. L. Bishop, who worked for a railroad in Chihuahua, were killed in 1915. Mr. Neville and Mr. Bishop described a number of alleged murders in Chihuahua, which he said were committed years ago.

Aviators Warned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Forced landings of United States Army aviators on Mexican soil are being considered tolerantly by Mexican federal and state authorities, but the Mexican Government has made it known that friendly relations between the two countries will be best served by flights sufficiently remote from the border to prevent such landings. Two incidents of forced landings have occurred in the last 10 days, and in each instance the aviators were treated considerately, but held until instructions for their release were received from Mexico City.

ANTI-VIVISECTION MEASURE DESIRED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SACRAMENTO, California—An anti-vivisection measure will be placed before the voters of California at the November election if sufficient signatures—about 58,000—are secured to the initiative petition, which will be put in circulation in April. The California Anti-Vivisection Society, the Alameda County Anti-Vivisection Society, and the San Francisco Anti-Vivisection Society are behind the movement.

As summarized by the Attorney-General, the act declares that it shall be "unlawful to dissect, vivisect, or torture any living person or living animal, or aid or abet therein, for the purpose of experimental physiology or experimental pathological investigation in any university, school, society, college, hospital, institution, or other place within California." It is provided, however, that nothing in the act shall "prohibit the dissection or vivisection, or aiding or abetting therein, of any living person when done with the latter's consent."

In setting forth why such an act is considered necessary, the petition states that many living human beings and animals have been experimented upon in the name of science, and that great suffering, sorrow, and misery have been caused by the practice. It is declared that it is not in the interest of humanity that any laws should be on our statute books by which human beings or animals should be made to suffer physical or mental pain through this practice, particularly in view of the fact that humanity receives no benefit from it. Experimental physiology and physiological and pathological investigations are declared to be valueless.

"SAFETY COMMITTEE" FORMED IN NEBRASKA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LINCOLN, Nebraska—A committee on safety and public welfare was set up at a secret meeting of leading citizens of the State, held in this city and attended by delegates from civic organizations, business groups, and the churches, the primary object of which was declared to be to select for enlistment a National Guard in order to protect the State from the threat of lawlessness and riot which the Adjutant-General reported to the conference to exist in a close organization of discontented workers. The Adjutant-General declared there was a real threat of armed revolution.

MANY TEACHERS WITHOUT TRAINING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine—A. O. Thomas, state superintendent of schools, says that 1780 beginners entered the teaching profession in Maine in 1918 and less than 300 had training in the art of teaching. No other industry permits an apprentice to undertake the work of an expert workman.

"That teaching is a shifting profession is shown by the fact that out of 6554 teachers, 4281 taught in new positions last year. Of these 1738 were beginners while 2273 experienced teachers changed their positions for one cause or another."

COMMUNIST PARTY OFFICES CLOSED

Smolny Institute in Chicago Is Locked Up, Official Organ Suspended—Two of Leaders Awaiting Trial in New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—National headquarters of the Communist Party of America, established in Chicago last fall after the formation of that organization, whose aim is the dictatorship of the proletariat, has ceased functioning here. The doors of Smolny Institute are adorned with padlocks. The offices are tenantless. The party organ, the Communist, is no longer published. The information comes from party members here that other Communist offices in the country are likewise closed.

C. E. Ruthenberg, national executive secretary, is in New York State. He cannot leave there without breaking his bond, as he was arrested in Chicago, extradited to New York State and is now awaiting trial. I. E. Ferguson, acting party editor, was taken along with Mr. Ruthenberg. L. C. Fraina, the editor, had disappeared some time before that. These three constituted the chief English-speaking leaders of the party. Whether Mr. Ruthenberg and Mr. Ferguson are doing propaganda work in New York is not known here; the issuance of Communist Party propaganda seems to have ceased in Chicago.

Communist Labor Party Operating

The Communist Labor Party is still getting out literature; at least, copies of its official organ, Communist Labor, of December 27, are being sold here. This paper is published in New York City. Arthur Proctor, secretary of the Cook County branch of this party, said yesterday that organization was being maintained, but that recent arrests had thrown it on a defensive basis.

The Socialist organization has been hard hit in the smaller communities, it is stated at Socialist headquarters, where much of the trouble is attributed to hostile activities of American Legion posts. The question of organization is expected to be an important consideration at the next convention of the party in May.

National headquarters of the I. W. W. was disturbed here a short time ago by a local raid and arrests, Thomas Whitehead, general secretary-treasurer, being held in jail 10 days or so. The officers have now got back into routine pending trials.

Aside from interruptions in radical propaganda work caused by federal, state, and local authorities, an interesting result of activities of L. C. A. K. Martens' Soviet Bureau has recently been noted here.

About a year and a half ago, the Russian consul in Chicago, A. Volkoff, with Professor Novakovsky and others, started a "Russian University," which was in fact a night high school for Russians. Speaking of it yesterday Mr. Volkoff said that they had secured between 120 and 130 students, that he had collected some $10,000, sufficient to make a start, and that they had appeared likely to have success.

Then through the Soviet Bureau another school was opened in the same district. Mr. Volkoff said that the soviet people spread the word around that Russians studying at the school of the Russian consul would have a bad name in Russia. Nearly all of the Russian University's pupils deserted and went over to the Soviet Bureau school he declared. There, it has been said, they also imbibed something of Communism. When the recent raids took place, the authorities arrested all the students in the Soviet Bureau school. But the authorities also arrested all the students remaining in the Russian consul's school. The counsul said yesterday that there were seven or eight left in the school

"It is still running," he said, "but we have no students. It would have been a good school but for Martens."

Mr. Volkoff, however, has some hope it may yet revive.

POWER OF NATION BEHIND DRY LAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Prompt and vigorous enforcement of the national prohibition law was demanded in a speech delivered last night by Warren G. Harding (R.), Senator from Ohio, to the members of the Loyal Legion at their annual banquet. Senator Harding said, in part:

"Perhaps we shall have a test soon which will be new to our national life. Many a citizen resents the abridgment of what is termed personal liberty in the adoption of prohibition. There is only one course to pursue. It is the law. It must be enforced. If it does not represent the deliberate opinion of the American people, its enforcement will effect its repeal. If the trial proves its righteousness and helpfulness, it ought to and will be maintained.

"Nobody, no group, no combination of groups, no minority, geographical class, or otherwise, is above the law. When they are in the majority they can make the law; when they are in the minority they must respect its provisions. Otherwise there is no government worth while; no guaranty of justice, and no security of citizenship."

CLUB PETITIONS FOR PUBLIC FORUMS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Public forums were urged before the legislative Committee on Education by the Good Government Club of Auburndale, Massachusetts, as a means of clarifying public opinion and bringing out the facts in regard to questions of general importance. The club favored a bill which would permit the state Department of Education, on petition of 100 persons in any city or town of more than 25,000 inhabitants, to establish such forums, where public questions would be discussed in such a way that the time would be divided equally between representatives of the government and its critics, or the public. The forum meetings would begin in September and continue for 10 months. Speeches advocating free expression, including press reports of remarks made by Samuel W. McCall, were introduced in support of the plan. Payson Smith, Commissioner of Education, considered the plan practical and probably not of very large cost, because school buildings could be used.

CAR PREFERENCE TO BULK GRAIN LOADING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washingtor News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Railroads serving the states of Illinois, Minnesota, Montana, Missouri, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Colorado, Wisconsin, Kansas, Arkansas, and Texas have been instructed by the Director-General of Railroads to give preference, from February 8 to 18, in the furnishing of box cars to bulk grain loading, because of a necessity of a greater movement of grain. Only less than carload merchandise, printpaper, wood pulp, and sugar are to have priority of loading during this period.

ALLEGED RUSSIAN OFFERS OF PEACE

Mr. Martens Testifies to Several, and Describes Before the Senate Committee Activities in Russia of Allied Agents

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Alleged activities in Russia of allied agents were described yesterday by Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, diplomatic representative of the Russian Soviet Government, before the Senate subcommittee investigating Russian propaganda in the United States, George H. Moses (R.), Senator from New Hampshire, chairman.

Mr. Martens charged that D. C. Poole, former United States Consul-General, had been expelled from Russia because Lenine and Trotzky found out he had attended a secret conference at the United States Consulate in Moscow at which agents of the allied powers plotted to destroy two railroad bridges leading into Petrograd, thus starving the people and bringing about the downfall of Soviet Russia. He further said that Edgar S. Sisson of the Committee on Public Information had played a double rôle in Russia, pretending to sympathize with the soviet representatives and at the same time helping in an allied propaganda to bring about their overthrow.

Mr. Poole had been arrested, he said, and criminal proceedings had been instituted, but he was released and permitted to leave the country on the intervention of the Foreign Minister. Another American, sentenced to execution, was also released.

Soon after he returned to the United States, Mr. Sisson made public documents purporting to show that Lenine and Trotzky were in the pay of the German Government.

Sixteen offers to the allied powers and the United States for the restoration of peace between Russia and these countries and the resumption of trade relations have been made, Mr. Martens said. They included assurance by Lenine of the Soviet Government's willingness to recognize all foreign debts, however illegal they may have been. Several offers, he alleged, were sent direct to the President or to Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, and similar assurances were made by United States business men interested in the resumption of trade.

Secretary Lansing said last evening that he knew of no such offers being received by the department, but admitted that they might have been made without his knowledge, owing to the fact that the Soviet Government has not been recognized. He said that he did not recall the official report on the circumstances of the arrest of Mr. Poole, but that, following his release, he had left Russia and joined the United States headquarters at Vologda in the Archangel district, thence returning to the United States. T. W. Hardwick, Mr. Martens' counsel, proposed that Mr. Poole and Raymond Robins, former head of the Red Cross in Russia, be summoned before the committee.

Mr. Martens described the propaganda activities of his mission in this country as "purely defensive" and for the purpose of acquainting the people of the United States with the truth about Russia. He said he had taken no part in the distribution of the pamphlet in which Lenine appealed to United States workingmen to overthrow their government.

THREE AMERICANS KILLED IN SYRIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Three United States citizens who were part of a convoy for American relief supplies in Syria are reported to have been killed by brigands on February 1, near Elmali, north of Aleppo and 17 kilometers south of Aintab. The relief expedition was under the auspices of the American Commission for the Relief of the Near East, and official notification of the attack was given by General Gouraud, French High Commissioner at Beirut, to the United States Vice-Consul.

NORTH CAROLINA SCHOOL GRANT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

RALEIGH, North Carolina — The Federal Board of Vocational Training announces that North Carolina state schools will receive $67,452.47 for the fiscal year ending Jr . 30, 1920, to carry out in the State the cooperative vocational program.

Children, too, Like Jaffee

It's a rational meal-time drink for the whole family. Made from roasted grains and fruits blended to an appetizing flavor all its own.

100 cups to the pound. Saves sugar—requires but one-third the usual sweetening. Order a box to try today.

BEECH-NUT PACKING CO., *Foods of Finest Flavor*, Canajoharie, N. Y.

Temporary Store Hours: 9:30 A. M. to 6 P. M.

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue NEW YORK CITY *34th Street*

ON THURSDAY AND FRIDAY

In the Blue Salon

Clever Copies of Imported Chapeaux

Special 18.00

They follow the originals so faithfully the difference is hardly distinguishable.

Particularly smart are the models for street wear. They introduce interesting new style features, including odd feather fancies, French floral decorations and ribbon novelties. Those of Lisere are first in favor, though models of Cellophane and Visca Straw are close rivals.

For sport wear there are jaunty styles of vivid or pastel shades adorned with rich embroidery, beads or saucy tassels.

The dressy models are altogether charming. Drooping frames bedecked with gay flowers, fluttering feathers or streaming ribbons form an assemblage that eclipses anything we have ever displayed at so low a price.

New Spring Colors and Weaves in

"McCreery Silks"

Famous Over Half a Century

Sport Silks and Satins, Foulards, Printed Georgette Crepe, Crepe Charmeuse, Baronette Satin, Tricolette, Pongee, Shantung, Habutai and Silk Shirting.

Radiant with color, displaying charming new patterns and weaves, they predict a Spring and Summer season of unusual color schemes in dress fabrics.

Special

Japanese Pongee, 33 inches wide.....regularly 3.00, yard, **1.75**
Spring Foulard, 40 inches wide.....regularly 4.00, yard, **3.25**
Black Charmeuse, 40 inches wide.....regularly 5.00, yard, **4.25**
Changeable Taffetas for Evening wear, 36 inches wide, regularly 4.50, yard, **3.50**

Woolen Dress Goods

All Wool Tricotine in a rich shade of Navy Blue—fine, soft quality for dresses, suits, capes and separate skirts.
regularly 5.25, yard, **3.95**

Cotton Dress Goods

White Nainsook of sheer, soft quality, 40 inches wide, 10 yards in a length. regularly 4.75, length, **3.75**

Linings

Plain Lining Satin, Cotton back, guaranteed for two seasons' wear, in full line of desirable colors, 36 inches wide
regularly 2.25, yard, **1.95**

Special Values in Women's Hosiery

Women's Thread Silk Hosiery—full-fashioned; lisle tops and soles. Black, White, Navy Blue, Brown and Gray.
pair, **1.95**

Women's Cotton Hosiery—full-fashioned. Black or white.
pair, **65c**, 6 pairs, **3.50**

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY

This Week—and Continuing Throughout the Month—

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY

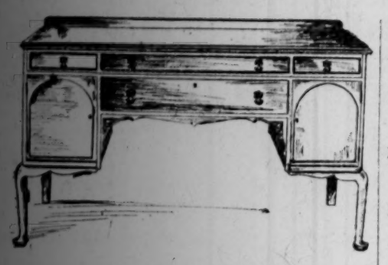
Our Annual February Furniture Sale

Which Has Long Been Recognized as a Far Reaching Economy Event

This is a Time Ideal to Buy Fine Furniture. We went into the markets earlier than usual for this eventful Sale of correctly designed and thoroughly constructed Furniture, and made purchases before the present prevailing high wholesale prices. In addition we have included many single pieces and suites from our own vast stock at material reductions. It will be thrift at its height to anticipate your Furniture needs during this event. We mention no comparative prices, no percentage of savings, yet generous reductions are much in evidence throughout the seven large floors of our Furniture Building.

Value-giving has always been the keynote of this great New England Furniture Sale. This year is no exception in that respect. It took many months to make this Great Sale of Fine Furniture possible, but it was worth it, and now we're ready. Many thrifty households look forward to it as an opportunity to refurnish, to add some new comfort or some long wanted special piece to beautify the home, whether humble cottage or luxurious mansion.

These items are but typical of the hundreds of excellent Values in Furniture of Character in this Sale



American Walnut Buffet—Copy of the Queen Anne Period; a very richly marked piece of furniture 110.00

Mahogany High Boy—The most dignified of our fine old ancestral pieces is undoubtedly the high boy.....158.00

Rattan Rocker—Extra large roomy high back, cretonne cushion seat and back...26.00

Fibre Sewing Rocker—With tapestry covered seat and back cushions 13.00

Large Comfortable Chair or Rocker—With cretonne covered seat and back cushions 13.50

Fibre Rocker—With tapestry seat and back cushions..15.00

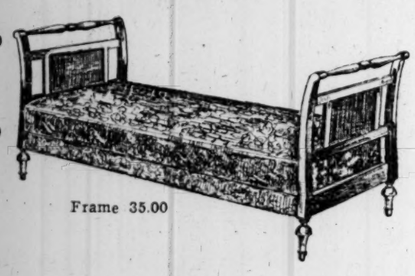
Chair to match.....15.00

Chamber Furniture

4-Pc. Ivory Adam Design Bedroom Suite 334.00

Mahogany 4-Pc. Bedroom Suite—With full size bed, bureau, chiffonier and dressing table.330.00

Solid Mahogany Day Bed—Made up with cretonne covering on spring to harmonize with your furnishings. Frame, as illustrated 35.00



Frame 35.00

45.00

Fibre Chaise Longue—Walnut finish, cretonne cover 28.00

Mahogany Finish Bureau—Colonial style, the type of furniture that is suitable for many kinds of houses 45.00

Beds to match above, 3 ft. 3 in. or 4 ft. 6 in.....35.00

Mahogany Four Post Full Size Bed—With rail cross bar at foot 36.00

Ivory Enamel Bureau—A very appropriate piece of furniture 45.00

Full size bedstead to match.....35.00

White Enamelled Full Size Iron Bed—Brass trimmed 11.00

Living Room Furniture

Two-Piece Russian Mulberry Velvet Covered Suite—With pillow arms, a most unusual suite 450.00

Mahogany Frame 3-pc. Suite—With tapestry upholstered and loose cushions 200.00

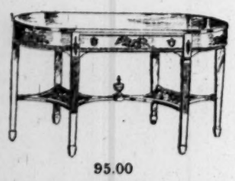
Blue and Gold Figured 3-pc. Suite—Mahogany frame of Queen Anne period 255.00

Large Wing Chair—Upholstered in high grade tapestry, with the favorite soft, loose cushion 93.00

Brown Morocco Leather Easy Chair—Large and roomy 145.00

Fibre Day Bed—With cretonne covered upholstered spring of very neat design...45.00

Mahogany Finish Rocker—Of the old Colonial Windsor style that has all the good lines of the old type of Puritan days..15.00



95.00

Adam Period Oval Mahogany Table—With cane inserted shelf, as illustrated 95.00

38.50

Mahogany 4-Post Acorn Top Bed—In full size; a most attractive lightweight bed with the medium size height of post of the Colonial period 38.50

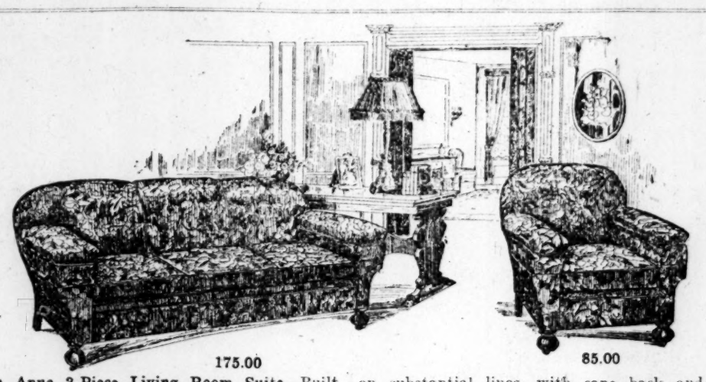
American Walnut Queen Anne Style Buffet—An exceptional value.....65.00

American Walnut 6-Foot Extension Table—With a 54-inch top, in the Queen Anne style, 65.00

Mahogany Buffet—Of the Queen Anne type, with large linen drawers...110.00

Walnut Finish Rattan High Back Chair—Tapestry covering, 26.00

Walnut Buffet—Queen Anne period, 98.00



175.00 85.00

Queen Anne 3-Piece Living Room Suite—Built on substantial lines, with cane back and arms, wedgewood design, panel inserted in cane, 3-piece suite 300.00

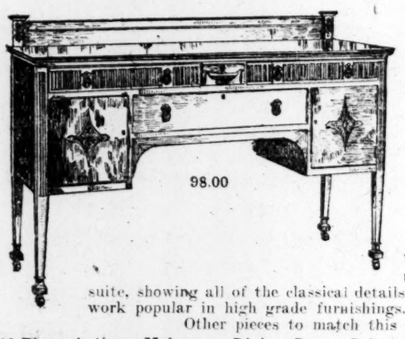
Queen Anne 2-Piece Living Room Suite in Mulberry Damask—A style that has been popular for many generations owing to the comfortable appearance 285.00

Mahogany 3-Piece Living Room Suite—With luxurious cushion seats covered with tapestry, sofa measures 6 feet inside..... 315.00

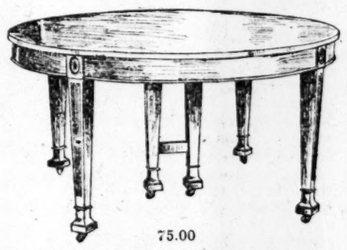
Rattan 3-Piece Living Room Suite—Upholstered in tapestry, a good serviceable suite as well as inexpensive 60.00

Tapestry Upholstered 2-Piece Suite—The acme of comfort, has deep seated cushions.....390.00

Cane Back 2-Piece Living Room Suite—With loose cushions, covered in renaissance blue and gold damask 210.00



98.00



75.00

We select this mahogany buffet and extension table to illustrate a refined Adam dining room suite, showing all of the classical details of design that have always made this class of work popular in high grade furnishings. Buffet.....98.00 Table.....75.00

Other pieces to match this suite equally as low in price.

10-Piece Antique Mahogany Dining Room Suite—Finest grade of selected stock and workmanship 515.00

Antique Mahogany 9-Piece Chippendale Dining Room Suite—A very beautifully designed and moderately priced suite copied from an old master 350.00

Odd Mahogany 9-Piece Adam Period Dining Room Suite, showing the crotch mahogany panels, a very artistic suite..... 625.00

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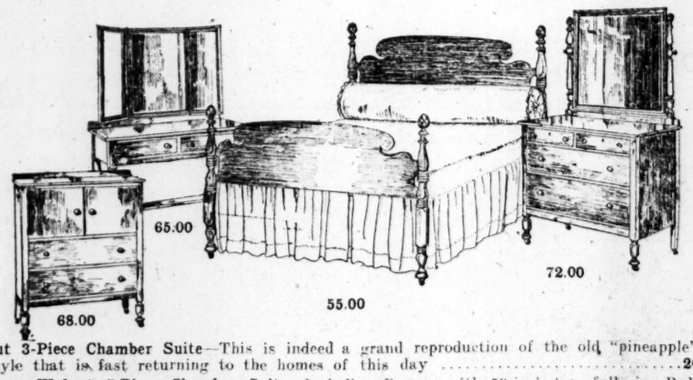

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Walnut 3-Piece Chamber Suite—This is indeed a grand reproduction of the old "pineapple" style that is fast returning to the homes of this day 260.00

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Rocker to match.....68.00

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Mahogany Finish Dining Room Chair—Genuine leather slip seat. A very good value.....10.50

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Ivory 8-Piece Bedroom Suite—A beautifully designed suite in style and workmanship 650.00

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Mahogany Gate Leg Table—Copy of the old original hundred leg table. Excellent value ...23.00

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AEROPLANE SLUMP ENDING IN ENGLAND

Britain Securing a Considerable Share of Aircraft Business Being Done With South America, Holland and Other Countries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England — There has been what amounted almost to a conspiracy to decry aviation. The spectacle of aircraft firms turning the greater part of their works over to motor cars and culinary utensils was irresistible, and for weeks it provided a copy-yielding topic. In one case a certain firm was "killed" three times within a fornight! All the while, as a matter of fact, aeroplane construction was proceeding in one section of the works in question; and now the output is increasing. Any one who tried to keep the aviation flag flying during those dark days was regarded as a crank or a person with a trade "ax to grind."

A friend of the writer who recently returned from the United States said that in America flying was quite moribund, and that the trans-continental race gave it the finishing blow. The trans-continental race was, of course, a badly conceived business, for which the type of machine almost solely engaged was not, in the circumstances, the best suited. There was little or no ground organization; and the machines, almost without exception, had modifications not approved by their designers. There is too much official control in Great Britain; possibly not quite enough in the United States.

Air Mail Service Continues

But that aviation is seriously on the decline in America is unbelievable. There is an aero exhibition at Chicago, and a Pan-American Aeronautical Congress to be held at Havana. The mail services are still being flown and are to be extended. All the same, it is doubtful whether development will be so rapid as in Europe, where the possibility of war is still to be reckoned with. Major-General Seely, lately Undersecretary for Air, attributes any American indifference largely to her comparative immunity from danger of war.

On the European side the worst period of the year over one of the worst possible air routes in the world—the London-Paris—has failed to stop the aeroplane service, although there have been interruptions. So far from being discouraged by difficulties, partly due to natural conditions, partly due to a remediable lack of ground organization, Mr. Holt Thomas is taking the bold course of putting forth a tremendous effort just when the difficulties appeared likely to beat him, thus applying a golden rule of war.

Need of Landing Grounds

The chief thing needed to insure reasonable regularity for his services, even in the worst period of the year, is landing grounds between the Channel and Paris. Not only is there fog to consider; there is also slowing-up due to strong head winds. At present there is no suitable landing place on the French part of the route, and for this reason sometimes the journey dare not be faced. If there were aerodromes, and especially if relays of machines and pilots were ready to "take up the running," the service would be just as regular as is the steamboat and train service. With the addition of balloon buoys over the fog-top (never very high), marking the positions of landing places, the service would soon become less liable to interruption by climatic conditions than train and boat, besides taking only a fifth of the time.

The fog is local. By taking a westerly course out of Paris and then turning north, avoiding the great saucer in which Paris lies, some of the trouble will be circumvented; and that is what is being done now for the London-Paris Air Service.

System of Premiums in France

Although the French Government is helping the aircraft industry by a system of premiums for achievement, the French industry has suffered more than the British. It is acknowledged that British aircraft were second to none in the war; and in addition to that a great deal of experience has been gained over long journeys between various parts of the Empire. Then, there is the prestige won by the Atlantic and Australia flights. The result is that of the very considerable amount of aircraft business being done with China, Brazil, the Argentine, Holland, and other countries Great Britain is getting by far the largest share. British firms have, indeed, in open competition beaten the French and the Italians, although in one particular case the most strenuous efforts were made by the latter to pull off a big deal.

Aeroplanes are to be used in French Guiana for the transport of gold from the mines of St. Laurent du Maroni, which is separated from the coast towns by a 100-mile belt of almost impenetrable forest. The first trip was made successfully last October. Until then the gold had been taken down in canoes and by porters. In Brazil aeroplanes are to be used regularly for the conveyance of gold to the widely scattered branch banks. A regular service of Handley Pages is being organized. The saving to the banks will be very great, for, on account of the big distances and difficulty of transport, local branches have hitherto had to keep a gold reserve out of all proportion to the amount of business done. With an aeroplane service, however, the conditions will more closely resemble those obtaining in well-developed countries and cities where bullion can be quickly moved from place to place as needed.

Conveyance of Securities

Yet another highly remunerative service for aeroplanes has been discovered; it is in the conveyance of securities from one place to another. On one occasion a Handley Page in Brazil, by beating the usual transport by a whole week, insured a net saving of £1000, this sum representing one week's interest at 5 per cent on £1,000,000 worth of securities. In Brazil, Chile, and the Argentine the opportunities for this sort of thing occur frequently and regularly. The Handley Page service that is being organized in Brazil will at first be manned by 50 per cent Brazilians and 50 per cent British.

The year 1920 will see an unprecedented number of aircraft exhibitions, aircraft competitions, and meetings. Already a very large aggregate sum of money is on offer for various special performances, but of even greater importance are the new and more businesslike competitions, such as those for commercial aircraft organized by the British Air Ministry, and a series of meetings now being considered by the Royal Aero Club of Great Britain, in which for the first time aeroplanes will compete in classes rated according to engine power and other features.

SWEDEN'S PLANS FOR INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM, Sweden—The Board of the Industrial Schools has made a proposal to the members of the Municipal Council in Stockholm, in conformity with the law for extension schools, passed in the Riksdag in 1918. According to it, every minor boy or girl in Stockholm would get such training in certain trades to equip them for earning their living. Every trade would thereby be able to secure as many apprentices as needed. The demand for training apprentices in all trades has proved to be very great, owing to the difficulty in satisfactorily regulating the system of apprenticeship, especially in trades requiring a longer time for training. The plan is to found municipal apprentice schools with departments for trades, employment agencies, preparatory schools for mechanics and certain arts and crafts, also industrial schools; also to utilize finishing schools, where, side by side with the knowledge acquired in the trade, practical and theoretical teaching would be given them within and without the trade; and industrial schools of various types as superstructures to the apprentice schools and schools for skilled workmen. Furthermore, various practical and theoretical courses would be given in subjects needed to finish and complete the workman's efficiency and knowledge.

Suitable courses in general housework, intended for self-supporting women as well as prospective housewives, would be arranged for young women.

The order of education would be as follows: Through cooperation between the public schools and the industrial departments of the apprentice schools, the minors to receive, during the last years in the public schools, suitable help for choosing a trade so that they, at the close of the seventh grade, have a clear understanding which trade he or she should choose.

If it is a boy, who has chosen a trade, as an artisan or a mechanic, or selected any other line of industry, he shall, during the year succeeding his finishing public school, apply for a position as apprentice, helper, or errand boy, preferably in such trade or elsewhere, while he simultaneously attends the extension school a few hours a week. The following year he applies for admission to the preparatory industrial school belonging to the trade he has chosen. Here he will learn the practical trade during a half or a whole year, and receive a small salary. The extension school is likewise simultaneously attended during that year. After passing the preparatory industrial school, he receives, through the employment agency connected with the school, a suitable position as apprentice, after which he registers in the apprentice school of the trade, which he now attends a whole day a week, 39 weeks yearly, during two years. When he has finished this school, he will be about 18 years of age. He now immediately applies for admission in the one-year trade school, which will give instructions two or three evenings a week and is at the age of 19 a thoroughly trained artisan, craftsman, or mechanic, with the best possible qualifications for his trade. After serving his time in the army, he can take the foreman course if he so desires.

GENERAL GOURAUD AT SYRIAN MOSQUE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria — General Gouraud, High Commissioner of the French Republic, and commander in chief of the French Army of the Levant, recently attended the Mosque "Omaré," accompanied by the administrator in chief, and by several officers of his staff, to be present at the religious ceremonies. A battalion of sharpshooters lined the route taken by the general, who was received by the Mufti and Cadi upon his arrival at the great mosque, as well as by several leading Muhammadans. The reception took place in a room at the entrance of the mosque, where a welcoming address was delivered by Makhzoumi Pasha, to which the general replied, in part, as follows:

"I am deeply affected by the invitation which you have given me, to come amongst you on this day. In inviting me here you have, in obedience to the tenets of your faith, proved your spirit of toleration. Be assured that France today, who has helped the cause of justice and right to triumph, in the most strenuous conflict ever recorded in history, remains the daughter of equality, liberty of conscience and of creed, ideals which have helped toward revolutionizing the world and regenerating it."

OUTLOOK GOOD FOR IRISH FLAX TRADE

Demand Will Be Greater Than Supply for Some Years, While Tendency of Prices Is Upward

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—The figures for the flax industry in Ireland are now available, and make interesting reading. The figures of imports for the 11 months, January to November of 1913, 1918, and 1919, are as follows:

	1913	1918	1919
Russia	63,472	20,149	4,269 tons
Holland	12,484	597	2,632 tons
Belgium	1,368	.....	75 tons

Half of the total flax imported into the United Kingdom comes to Belfast, and also five-sixths of the Belgian and Dutch, so the disparity between the present and pre-war figures is very apparent. There were 28,000 fewer acres under flax in Ireland in 1919 than in 1918, and of the crop less than 50 per cent was in the first four grades. The prospect, however, of a continued shortage of flax is likely to bring about an increased acreage in 1920.

Present and Pre-War Figures

To the uninitiated a comparison between present and pre-war prices of flax is interesting. In 1909 Russian flax was about £26 a ton and in 1913 £25, good Irish flax for the same years being from £48 to £64. During this year (1919) Russian flax has fetched as high as £250, while the government price for first grade Irish flax is £360 a ton. The man in the street is inclined to wonder why, with these prices obtainable, every farmer does not sow all his land in flax; but the farmer is faced with several difficulties. There is a great shortage of good seed, in fact, a shortage of seed of any sort, many men being glad to take anything they can get; but the chief difficulty is that of labor. The farmer feels that a sudden strike may mean the complete loss of his crop.

With regard to yarns, the experience has been one of continued demand and continually rising prices. Apart from the tremendous increase in the price of flax, the cost of production has also increased enormously, and never have the pieces of yarns reached such amazing figures. And even so the tendency is still upward, and is likely to continue, unless—improbable event—Russian supplies find their way out.

The above conditions in the flax market reflected, of course, directly on the linen trade. The manufacturers had to turn from an almost exclusive making of aeroplane cloth, to try and fill the tremendous demand for all the lighter kinds of linen. The sale of the huge stocks of government aeroplane cloth seemed to have no effect on the demand for lighter lines, and orders are booked for a long way ahead. The tabulated results of exports through Belfast harbor for the corresponding months, January to November, in the different years is interesting.

1913	1916	1917	1918	1919
Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
53,496	49,324	50,170	42,324	5,668

Of the latter years the greater part consisted of aeroplane cloth, civilian orders coming mainly from earlier stock.

Flax Control

Since the above was written, an important meeting of Ulster farmers has been held to consider the question of flax control and the advisability of demanding a guaranteed minimum price for the 1920 flax crop. In the course of the discussion John C. Nixon of Belfast said that there was not the slightest possibility of flax being produced in sufficient quantity to meet the demands for five years at the earliest, and the probability was that it would take 10 years to make up the deficiency. There was, he said, not sufficient seed in the world today to yield 50 per cent of the supply required in 1920.

When he had prophesied some time ago that the price of flax would rise to £600 or £700 per ton, he was sneered at and laughed at, but he would now say that the price of Irish flax would not again be so low as it was at present for five or six years at least, and 60s. per stone would not be too high a price for flax in 1920. What more encouragement did they need to grow flax than that? he asked. It was unanimously agreed to demand an open market and that all control should be taken off flax. It was also unanimously agreed that the spinners could best serve their own interests by joining with the farmers to secure immediate decontrol, so that the benefit of the present open market value of £200 per ton over control prices might be obtained, and farmers might thus be encouraged to double or treble their flax acreage.

MILITARY VIEW OF AMRITSAR AFFAIR

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CALCUTTA, India—There were no fresh features of interest in the course of the Disorders Inquiry until General Dyer was examined and, in giving his evidence, put forward the military view of the occurrences at Amritsar. General Dyer's account of his arrival at Amritsar and his assumption of command at the request of Mr. Irving, the deputy commissioner, was but a repetition of summaries of those events in the evidence of previous witnesses. The arresting feature of General Dyer's evidence was the soldier's view of the danger of the situation, and the duty of the military authority in command. He emphasized the fact, that from the time of his arrival, civil law was at an end and that military law took its place. No acts or regulations were necessary to support his action; the request of the civil authorities justified him in taking over command.

General Dyer had not the slightest doubt but that the firing had been necessary. He reminded the court that the disturbances had not been confined to Amritsar. There had been danger of a rising in the surrounding villages. He had had a horrible duty to perform. To quote his own words, "I think it was a merciful act. I thought I should shoot well and strong so that I or anybody else should not have to shoot again. I arrived at the logical conclusion that I must disperse the crowd who had defied the arm of the law. There was no medium course. The one thing was force." In General Dyer's opinion, the firing "had done a lot of good." In reply to questions, General Dyer added that though there was no martial law, he considered it necessary to act as if martial law was in existence.

Some days later, Col. Frank Johnson was examined as to his proclamations and orders in Lahore. Like General Dyer, Colonel Johnson took the purely military point of view. In reply to Lord Hunter's questions regarding the martial law proclamation itself, Colonel Johnson declared that no act done by the Government of India was of greater value. It was a great factor in maintaining peace and preventing bloodshed at Lahore. He said that the object of his orders against students was to keep them out of mischief. Making them march 16 miles a day for roll calls was kindness and kept them fit. In his opinion, the atmosphere of colleges was already seditious, and his orders did not make the position worse. Colonel Johnson denied that the object of his martial law orders was to strike terror and destroy political life. They were simply intended to preserve order.

HUGE ESTIMATES FOR MINISTRY OF LABOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The fourth report of the Select Committee on National Expenditure, which has been issued as a White Paper, deals with the War Office, the Ministry of Munitions, and the Ministry of Labor.

With respect to the War Office, the sub-committee inquiring into that department states its opinion that the office is, on the whole, efficiently conducted and that due regard is had to economical administration.

The system of cost accounting recommended by last year's committee had been adopted with very promising results and the committee believes that this system should be extended to all government departments.

The story of how £150,000 were lost in the purchase of dates is given in detail. The Ministry of Food states that the War Office, on whom the loss will fall, is in a measure responsible for this, but the committee is not able to express an opinion as to which department is to blame.

The sub-committee after examining Mr. Kellaway, Deputy Minister of Munitions and Mr. Dulanty, Assistant Secretary of the Ministry of Munitions, regarding certain allegations as to the internal administrations of the Ministry of Munitions, is of the opinion that these allegations have not been established.

The next department dealt with is that of the Ministry of Labor and attention is drawn to the many duties now intrusted to that department and to the big estimate of £55,650,749 for the present financial year. The committee finds that the basis of the administration of the finance department is well devised, that the system of financial control is efficient and the expenditure is carefully checked. It recommends, however, that in the interests of national economy the operation of the several departments of the Ministry of Labor should be carefully and continuously watched, that some of them should be closed down at the earliest possible moment, and that expenditure of the Ministry should be carefully scrutinized from time to time by a select committee or similar body reporting periodically to the House of Commons.

GERMAN CHEMICAL WORKS DESCRIBED

Rhine Plants Found to Be in Good Repair and Ready for Operation, but They Are Lacking Raw Materials and Labor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The need for government protection of one of Britain's leading key industries, in which Germany held a world-wide monopoly before the war, was urged at a meeting of the Society of Chemical Industry, held under the presidency of Julian L. Baker at Burlington House, when addresses on the present state of the German chemical trade were given by E. V. Evans and Dr. G. S. Walpole.

Mr. Evans said that the impression gained during a visit of inspection to the chemical works of the Rhine Valley was that of a huge and highly efficient organization temporarily paralyzed. There were seen fully equipped plants, known to be capable of supplying 80 per cent of the world's requirements of dyes in pre-war years, which were found to be in a good state of repair and ready for operation, but lacking, at the time of the visit, the necessary raw materials and efficient labor.

British Firms Deserve Praise

It was far from his wish to create or encourage the German bogey. It was, however, necessary to face facts, and, although the effort of British firms deserved the greatest praise, it must be realized that the present attainment of Germany represented the work of 40 years. Whilst these huge organizations existed in Germany, Great Britain, Switzerland, America, and even France were doing their utmost not only to become self-supporting in the organic chemical industry, but to create a valuable export trade.

In view of the fact that these extensions were being made at a time when the cost of material and labor was so materially in advance of that of pre-war times, and that much of the German and Swiss capital had already been largely written down, it was important that immediate steps should be taken by the British Government to insure some form of protection to its organic industry to prevent the recurrence of a similar calamity as that in which the country found itself at the declaration of war.

Remarkable Team Work

Mr. Evans expressed the opinion that the creation by the Board of Trade of a trade and licensing committee was sound in idea and would have secured adequate protection to the key industry in the country had it been created on the scale which the nature of the work demanded. The task was stupendous, and required a complete organization of experts.

Dr. Walpole said the picture conjured up by German chemical industry today was team work in its highest development. One noticed everywhere the most stringent economy of materials and men, but the most lavish expenditure of capital on plants designed to work with a minimum of attendance. It was as rare to see a man shoveling anything as to see a waste product.

Policy of United Effort

The power of the German chemical industry lay in its policy of united effort extending its control to every detail. The policy of having the government railway service running direct into every works, however small, so as to avoid intermediate handling, and the absence of anything corresponding to the obstructive policy of the English inland revenue authority, might be attributed in no small measure to the "staff work" of the larger chemical manufacturers. A logical consequence of good "staff work" was the organization of an industry as a whole as one big self-contained industrial body.

Municipal bodies, railways, inland revenue authorities, and harbor trusts were pressed to frame their regulations in sympathy with the needs of the chemical industry. Plants were not put down piecemeal and haphazard, with a view to catching some temporary game, but were finished, well designed, and thorough, as part of a combined policy which took the world market as its main consideration.

CLEARANCE OF MINES COMPLETE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The operation of clearing moored mines from the areas in home waters, the Mediterranean, and Ægean seas, allocated to Great Britain by the allied council, has now been completed, and certain areas in the Black Sea have also been cleared for the benefit of merchant shipping. The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty desire to place on record their appreciation of the devoted services of all ranks and ratings of the mine clearance force, who carried out this arduous work with splendid efficiency. They consider that the gratitude of all who use the seas is due to the personnel of this force, who voluntarily entered fo rthis dangerous service, at a time when there was a natural reaction, after the toil of a war, and a desire to return to the enjoyment of peaceful conditions.

TEXTILE TRADES GRAVE POSITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—A grave position has been reached in relation to the chief Midland textile trades, through inadequate supplies of raw material, and at a meeting of lace and embroidery manufacturers at Nottingham, it was determined to lay certain important information before the government authorities and the Fine Cotton Spinners Association, with a view to obtaining preferential treatment. An intimation had already been forthcoming from the association, that its members were inclined to treat the lace trade with the utmost consideration, so far as the existing abnormal circumstances permitted.

Reduction Sale Men's Clothing

All Winter Suits and Overcoats are being closed out at unusually large reductions, especially when men realize the fact that prices will probably be much higher the coming seasons.

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EVERY PIECE REDUCED IN PRICE

POLICY OF BRITISH SHIPPING MINISTRY

Report Shows That Since the Armistice Policy Has Been to Restore Shipping Rapidly to Normal Conditions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The fifth report of the Select Committee on National Expenditure contains the report of the sub-committee inquiring into the Ministry of Shipping, and has now been issued as a White Paper.

It is mentioned that the Ministry of Shipping was originally developed from the Transport Department of the Admiralty. As the war progressed, large quantities of commercial commodities had to be carried on government account, and ships were requisitioned for the purpose, particularly on account of the Ministry of Food and the Ministry of Shipping. The report points out that the policy of the Shipping Controller since the armistice has been to restore shipping as rapidly as possible to normal commercial relations. The sub-committee says it was impressed by the spirit of loyalty to the Ministry of Shipping and cooperation between its various departments during the war. The staff employed was not too large, the maximum number employed at headquarters being on November 30, 1918, 1763, of whom 340 were women, and in addition 211 messengers, charwomen, and cleaners.

Staff Reduced Too Quickly

All the witnesses who gave evidence on the matter agreed that the staff had been reduced almost too rapidly, and the work was being done with difficulty in some branches of the Ministry in consequence. There was a vast amount of accountancy work and a great number of financial transactions still to be concluded. The committee says it is of opinion that the salaries paid to the staff employed were economical and certainly not excessive for the work which had to be performed. After careful and long inquiry, the committee is of opinion that the work of the Ministry of Shipping has been performed with remarkable efficiency.

Speaking of marine insurance, the report states that claims for total losses of ships paid by the Ministry amounted to £107,730,000, and claims outstanding on this account are inconsiderable.

At the time of the armistice about 2800 British ships of over 1600 tons were under requisition, and about 1400 ships of lesser tonnage. The release of ships from requisition has proceeded rapidly since March, 1919, when it was decided that all British ships should be released, except those required for the service of the Admiralty and the Army Council.

Under the sub-head of shipbuilding and repairs, standard ships are referred to, and the report states that the sub-committee examined carefully into the forms of contracts which were entered into and the methods of checking the accounts and superintending construction, and is of opinion that all proper care was exercised. When the loss of merchant tonnage became great a scheme was entered into for the extension of shipyards, either by laying down new slips in a limited number of cases, or by the extension of the shops and the provision of more machinery.

Heavy Outlay in Grants

One hundred and fifty-three schemes were approved. The sum of £1,900,000 was expended in the form of free grants-in-aid to meet expenditure undertaken by the shipbuilders in extensions. In a number of cases the work was not completed at the time of the armistice. The Shipping Controller has, however, terminated all liabilities, generally by settling outstanding obligations for a lump sum.

The committee considers that this expenditure must be reviewed with a full appreciation of the emergency and the vital need during the war for more ships to replace those sunk. Taking into consideration all the circumstances, the committee say they consider that the sum expended was justified, and that it now represents a valuable asset in the national resources.

Going into the question of national shipyards, the report mentions that the total expenditure upon such yards was estimated in September, 1919, to be £6,120,000, which includes a sum of £451,535, the estimated expenditure required to complete the then existing program and clearing up. The scheme finally approved would have provided 36 slipways in the three yards at Chepstow, Beachley, and Portbury, with settlement houses for workmen and a great power station. A contract for the hire of accommodation at Portishead for fitting out ships was entered into for a period of five years at a rent of £21,090 per annum. There is no break clause in the lease. Considerable expenditure was incurred at Portishead in the erection of cranes and sheds. The latter are removable, and negotiations are in progress to liquidate this liability. The committee is of opinion that the correct policy has been adopted by the Ministry of Shipping. The assets should be realized.

Better Control Needed

The report continues: "The loss on the whole of these undertakings must be very heavy. The subcommittee was unable to obtain any reliable estimate as to the amount likely to be secured from realizations. Your committee is of the opinion that the scheme for building fabricated ships on a great scale was justifiable during the stress of war. It was stated that if the yards had been completed as finally contemplated, one and a half ships a week could have been launched without difficulty; that is, 78 ships of 10,500 tons each per annum, a valuable contribution to the construction of 3,100,000 tons of mercantile shipping per annum which was aimed at in the later period of the war. . . .

"In reviewing the actions of those responsible for the national shipyards and those engaged in the direction and management every possible allowance must be made for the difficulties of the situation which had to be met. Every credit must be given to them for the zeal and energy displayed in pushing forward the work. After giving due weight to these considerations, the committee believes that there ought to have been a more careful control of expenditure, and that the confusion in the accounts which has been revealed cannot be excused for any reasons which came under the notice of the subcommittee."

Dealing with the sales of ships, details are given of various transactions, and the report states that the course adopted by the Shipping Controller in the sale of contracts and ships under the three agreements with Lord Inchcape appears to be justified. The committee considers that Lord Inchcape has rendered valuable service to the State by the action which he has taken.

SUGAR BEET GROWING IN ENGLAND PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Sir Beville Stanier and Alfred Wood, respectively chairman and secretary of the British Sugar Beet Growers Society, Limited, in view of the serious statements of the Food Controller about the sugar shortage, have addressed a letter to the press upon the question. The official announcement, they state, emphasizes the necessity of growing sugar beet in England. "It is a scandal," the letter proceeds, "that this country, with sugar lands here and overseas vast enough to supply the whole world with sugar, should be almost wholly dependent for this article on Cuba and Java, neither of which is under British sovereignty. The monopolist charges what he likes because he knows we are entirely dependent on him.

"Every ton of sugar we can produce for ourselves with British labor and British capital helps to free us from this servitude, and to strengthen our position in the world's markets. Lord Bledisloe summed the whole matter up in a few words the other day: 'English agriculture needs sugar beet and England need sugar.' The British Sugar Beet Growers Society has been preparing a large and fertile estate at Kelham, near Newark, for sugar beet cultivation, and has labored to bring the need and advantage of the industry before the public attention. A trading company is about to be formed in full cooperation with the government for the building of a sugar factory at Newark. It is hoped that in 1921 the farmers will be supplying the full quota of roots for the vats of this factory, and that enough sugar will be manufactured in one season to provide not far from 1,000,000 of our people with this necessary commodity.

"The conditions under which the industry starts are highly favorable. The United Kingdom is about the largest sugar consumer in the world. We have an immense market at our own doors. The world's supply of sugar has fallen far below the demand, and the price, even allowing for a heavy fall in the market, will be sufficiently high to insure a good return to the farmer, the worker, and the investor. Moreover, under the Finance Act of 1919, home-grown sugar will have a fiscal advantage of more than £6 per ton over the foreign imported article."

EMPIRE MESSAGE OF THE PRIME MINISTERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The following is the full text of the New Year's message sent from the prime ministers of the British commonwealth of nations, a résumé of which was cabled to The Christian Science Monitor at the time it appeared:

"To Our Fellow-Citizens of the British Empire:

"The war, in shaking the very foundations of ordered civilization, has driven all thoughtful men to examine the bases of national and international life.

"It has become clear today, both through the arbitrament of war and through the tests of rebuilding a life of peace, that neither education, science, diplomacy, nor commercial prosperity, when allied with a belief in material force as the ultimate power, are real foundations for the ordered development of the world's life. These things are in themselves simply the tools of the spirit that handles them.

"Even in the hope that lies before the world of a life of peace protected and developed by a League of Nations is itself dependent on something deeper and more fundamental still. The cooperation which the League of Nations explicitly exists to foster will become operative in so far as the consenting peoples have the spirit of good will. And the spirit of good will among men rests on spiritual forces, the hope of a 'brotherhood of humanity' reposes on the deeper spiritual fact of the 'Fatherhood of God.'

"In the recognition of the fact of that Fatherhood and of the Divine purpose for the world which are central to the message of Christianity, we shall discover the ultimate foundation for the reconstruction of an ordered and harmonious life for all men. That recognition cannot be imposed by government. It can only come as an act of free consent on the part of individual men everywhere.

"Responsible as we are in our separate spheres for a share in the guidance of the British Empire as it faces the problems of the future, we believe that in the acceptance of those spiritual principles lies the sure basis of world peace. We would, therefore, commend to our fellow-citizens the necessity that men of good will who are everywhere reviewing their personal responsibilities in relation to the reconstruction of civilization should consider also the eternal validity and truth of those spiritual forces which are, in fact, the one hope for a permanent foundation for world peace.

"D. LLOYD GEORGE (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland).
"R. L. BORDEN (Canada),
"LOUIS BOTHA (South Africa),
"R. A. SQUIRES (Newfoundland),
"W. M. HUGHES (Australia),
"W. J. MASSEY (New Zealand)."

BRITISH CAMPAIGN TO NATIONALIZE MINES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The first London meeting in connection with the campaign for the nationalization of mines, under the auspices of the National Amalgamated Coal Workers Union, was held in Shoreditch Town Hall recently under the presidency of the Mayor of the borough.

Fred Bramley, assistant secretary of the Parliamentary committee of the Trade Union Congress, said it was proposed to hold 120 such demonstrations throughout the country between now and the reopening of Parliament. They had already issued, as a first installment, 11,000,000 leaflets, containing facts and figures in support of the claim for nationalization. The probable result of that campaign, said Mr. Bramley, would be that the government would find it necessary either to honor their pledges on this question, or to make room for some other kind of government with a greater sense of honor and less regard for private interests and the profit-mongering trusts and monopolies that were developing in the country. The nationalization of coal, Mr. Bramley said, was only part of Labor's national policy to see that what the people socially needed they would socially own and control.

John Robertson, M. P., of the Miners Federation, in the course of a speech, was met with the interruption, "Why not let us have a scrap for the whole thing?" "If we believed that a scrap would do it, we would not be behind in the scrap," said Mr. Robertson, "but we believe that if had it tomorrow, we would require on the next day to come to the people and ask them to adopt the methods which we now ask the people to pursue in the demand for nationalization." Millions of tons of coal were lost to the country because of private ownership, and the price was largely increased because of competition between collieries working alongside of each other. A resolution in favor of the nationalization of coal mines was passed.

COMMERCIAL SALES BUILDING FOR LONDON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—London is soon to be provided with a great Commercial Sales Building, built on the lines of the Bush Terminal buildings in New York and other cities in the United States. The object of the promoters of the scheme is to provide a place where samples of the various productions and manufactures of the country will be displayed, and a center where manufacturers and merchants can meet and transact business. Irving T. Bush, who is at the head of the Bush Terminal Company, and who was responsible for the building of the immense Terminal Sales Building in Broadway, New York, is the guiding hand in this new enterprise.

Harvey Wiley Corbett, architect, said that in design, the new building was essentially simple but dignified and, in conformity with the adjacent buildings, Australia House, and the Gaiety Theater, would be of Portland stone.

The building is to be divided into three sections. The center portion, which may possibly bear a small tower, is to be provided with an imposing classic entrance including pillars 40 feet in height, and will face Kingsway. In front will be lawns and gardens extending from Kingsway to the Strand, and to these the public will be allowed access. The floors will be devoted to the display of samples of merchandise and a well appointed club is included in the plans. A large hall for conferences and meetings is designed for the Strand end of the main building. The two wings are to be devoted principally to offices, though the scheme also includes the provision of an hotel. It is anticipated that a start will be made with the work of construction in February. The building, it is estimated, will take between 15 to 18 months to erect.

ANTI-CHILD LABOR CAMPAIGN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—James Sexton, M.P., who returned to England recently, after taking part in the conference at Washington, stated in an interview that the result of the meeting left something to be desired as regards the fixing of the minimum eight-hour day. An agreement, however, was reached by compromise, to work nine and a half hours per day. The difficulty at the conference was the number of tongues in which the conversations were conducted. As for the campaign against child labor, Mr. Sexton said it had a wonderful success. This was particularly the case in regard to Japan, and also India, where children at the age of seven are working in the mines. Mr. Sexton added that another big meeting has been fixed to be held in New York next June.

EIGHT STRIKERS STOP MILLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England—A number of cotton mills and other works, employing thousands of people, at Stalybridge, Moseley, Dukinfield, and Hyde, have been stopped as the result of a dispute between the shift engineers, employed at the generating station of the Stalybridge Joint Tramways and Electricity Board and the Generating Committee. Only eight engineers are affected by this dispute.

APPRENTICES ARE HELPED IN BRITAIN

Scheme to Enable Demobilized Men to Complete Their Apprenticeships Is Working Well

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Although comparatively little has been heard about the work, no fewer than 40 separate schemes, including between 700 and 800 trades, are in operation for assisting young fellows whose apprenticeships were interrupted by the war. Some 23,000 apprentices are taking advantage of the conditions offered by the government through the Ministry of Labor and about 800 are accepted weekly. In a certain number of cases the difficulty is to find an employer to take the place of one who has gone out of business.

Explaining the object and scope of the scheme, an official of the Ministry of Labor informed a press representative that each industry was asked to prepare a scheme for itself, embodying certain minimum conditions, for the purpose of facilitating the completion of apprenticeships.

Help Seen to Be Necessary

"It was felt," he proceeded, "that these young men must be helped, not merely in return for the sacrifices they made for the country, but also in the interests of the nation. We cannot afford to allow partially-trained men to drift into the ranks of the unskilled, as many would have been forced to drift if there had been no such assistance forthcoming. Every scheme provides for at least these five things:

"1. An apprentice who was in his last year on enlistment to be treated as though his apprenticeship had terminated and paid as a journeyman.

"2. The completion of the apprentice's training.

"3. The reduction by not less than one-third of the time spent in the British forces, of the period which the apprenticeship had to run on the apprentice's enlistment.

"4. Payment to the apprentice who has reached 21 years of age, or the age when his original apprenticeship should have terminated, of not less than three-fourths of the journeymen's wage for the first half of the training, and five-sixths for the remainder.

"5. The state to pay one-third of the journeyman's wage in respect of each man coming under the preceding paragraph.

Many Separate Schemes

"Where necessary special conditions are included. So far nearly 800 trades are represented in 39 separate schemes, and there is also a general scheme to cover apprentices in the less organized industries. One or two industries, satisfied that their apprentices are suitably provided for, did not prepare schemes, but, with these exceptions, it is possible to give assistance practically to all bona fide trade apprentices who have served in the Navy or Army Air Force during the war.

"The 8000 employers brought into the scheme have 23,000 of these apprentices, and at least an equal number are benefiting by the standard of treatment set up, though they do not receive state assistance. For example, the Admiralty, Ministry of Munitions, and a number of railway companies, and others, secure to their returning apprentices conditions as favorable as those mentioned.

"At the same time there are about 2000 apprentices for whom employers cannot be found, but in nearly every case the original employer has gone out of business, and another is not available to take his place. From all points of view it is desirable that these young fellows should be enabled to complete their training, and one hopes that employers will come forward to give them the opportunity. These schemes are administered locally through the employment exchanges, where apprentices returning from the forces can obtain particulars of the state assistance available."

UNIFYING THE BRITISH AND FRENCH NATIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The first general meeting of the Anglo-French Society was recently held at Scala House, London. The president, Viscount Burnham, said that in the union between the two nations, they were accomplishing the dovetailing of the national characters which were said to look to the concrete and the abstract respectively, and this was the high aim of that society. The society had chosen a good home, it had been energetic in its activities, and its branches and affiliated societies in the provinces were flourishing. In Birmingham, for instance, nothing had been left undone by those in authority to promote the success of the society, and this was necessary, because he had known movements fail because they were too concentrated in London.

The report stated that the society, which was founded in 1917 by some admirers of the French Nation and literature, to find some means of giving expression to their sympathy for, and admiration of, the French, now had a membership of over 1200. Emil Davies, L. C. C., said that in Professor Mayne's recent book on the economic consequences of the war, it was stated that of the four statesmen who settled the world's destinies, only one was able to speak French and English, Mr. Clemenceau. There was no direct communication between Mr. Orlando and President Wilson, and that showed that there was much room for the activities of the society. Lord Burnham and the other retiring officers of the society were reelected.

ADMIRALTY TRIBUTE TO THE BALTIC FORCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England — The Secretary of the Admiralty communicates the following telegram, which has been sent to Rear Admiral Sir Walter Cowan, and the officers and men of the Baltic force now returning to England:

"The Board of Admiralty desire to convey to Rear Admiral Sir Walter Cowan, and to the officers and men of the Baltic force now returning to England, their marked approbation of the manner in which the work of the force has been performed. The Baltic force has, during the past year, cheerfully endured trying conditions, and when occasion offered has attacked the enemy with the utmost gallantry. It has prevented the destruction of states which have upheld the Allied cause, has supported the forces of civilization when menaced by anarchy, and has worthily upheld the honor of the British Navy. This record is the more praiseworthy because it comes after the long previous strain of war, at a time when the other forces of the Crown have, for the most part, been enjoying a relaxation of effort. The board's gratification is to be made known to all concerned."

USHER OF BLACK ROD NAMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England — When the House of Commons reassembles, Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. P. Pulteney will take up the position of Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, formerly held by Admiral Sir Henry Stephenson. Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. P. Pulteney, K. C. B., who joined the Scots Guards in 1881, commanded the third corps in France. He has seen much active service, gaining the D. S. O. in an East African expedition in 1895-96, while his services in the recent war were rewarded by the K. C. B., the K. C. M. G., and the Legion of Honor. He is keenly interested in sport, and army football owes much to his efforts.

LABOR SLACKNESS IN FRANCE IS DENIED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—Paul Jourdain, the new French Labor Minister, in a communication to the press, meets the charge that a "wave of laziness" has swept over France, to the detriment of French credit.

Although recognizing that production in France is still far from sufficient, Mr. Jourdain wonders if the critics realize the conditions under which French factory holders are working at the present moment. Being himself a manufacturer, Mr. Jourdain can speak freely on this subject. Complaints pour in at the Ministry of Labor that here raw materials are lacking, there motive power is insufficient, here, again, indispensable repairs demand months in which to complete them, and there factory owners have only a coal supply for one or two days ahead.

Needless to say that in the liberated regions these difficulties are far more acute. Prodigious efforts are needed to set the existing factories in working order. Nevertheless factories are opening undauntedly every day, and the office of industrial reconstruction notes new progress every month.

Mr. Jourdain denies that workmen can be charged with laziness, and statistics in hand, he proceeds to refute the legend of the importance of voluntary cessation from work. At the outbreak of the war the number of unemployed was so considerable throughout France that special funds had been created to meet the needs of the situation. In Paris alone, 300,000 unemployed were reported in October, 1914. Naturally this number diminished very rapidly with the development of munition factories, and at the armistice the Parisian population included only 10,000 unemployed. But with the closing of the factories of war matériel, the number of unemployed increased once again; new funds were provided and the state even raised its subvention from 33 to 75 per cent.

Mr. Jourdain says that such conditions should have contributed to develop voluntary unemployment if, as is affirmed, the French labor class was the prey of laziness. True, the number of unemployed increased at first in alarming numbers; last April no less than 77,000 unemployed were officially reported in Paris. But today they only number 4000, whilst in the whole of France, with the exception of the liberated regions, only 8000 unemployed are directly aided by the special funds reserved for them.

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If the price of bread is raised again that does not mean that you have to meet it. There is plenty of flour.

You can buy United States Grain Corporation Standard Pure Wheat Flour from your dealer to-day and make your own bread. This flour costs about $1.50 a 24½ lb. sack as compared with $2.00 and even more for high patent flours.

United States Grain Corporation flour makes good bread and requires less sugar and liquids than high patent flours. Once you have used this kind of flour for pastry, cake, biscuits, and doughnuts we believe you will use it always.

Remember: United States Grain Corporation Standard Pure Wheat Flour is not a War or Victory Flour. It is made from the Government's purchase of this year's abundant crop of winter wheat. It contains qualities that are usually found in high-priced flours.

Save money from now on whenever you make bread. Buy Government Flour from these grocers. They are ready to help you.

Retailers now selling United States Grain Corporation Flour:
GREAT ATLANTIC & PACIFIC TEA COMPANY
JOHN T. CONNOR COMPANY, Boston

Retailers who have ordered and will sell on arrival:
GINTER COMPANY, Boston

Wholesalers able to supply retailers with this flour now:
JOHN T. CONNOR CO., Boston
E. E. GRAY COMPANY, Boston
L. A. WRIGHT & CO., Boston
MIDDLESEX STORES, Somerville

Wholesalers who have ordered and will supply retailers on arrival:
SANDS, TAYLOR & WOOD CO., Boston
POTTER AND WRIGHTINGTON, Boston
M. O'KEEFFE, Inc., Boston
ECONOMY GROCERY STORES CO., Boston
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The Corporation reserves the right to discontinue without notice the publication of lists of dealers handling this flour

Evidently many of our people have discovered the goodness and practical economy of U. S. Grain Corporation Standard Pure Wheat Flour. If you have not already done so try this flour. Read how it is selling. Judge for yourself.

Here are sample reports from investigations into the sale of Government Flour in Greater New York stores:

1—"Sales good—has had no complaints."

2—"Sales extremely good. Stock sold out."

3—"One customer took one package one day. Returned next day and purchased seven more. Stock sold out as fast as received."

4—"Supply gone. New supply expected to-day."

5—"Supply gone. Old customers want to leave a deposit so that when the new supply arrives they will be taken care of."

6—"Fine seller."

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

ADAMS WINS IN SQUASH TOURNEY

Yale Club Player Defeats Tomes of Harvard, Three Games to One, in National Championship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—In one of the closest matches ever played in a squash tournament, William Adams Jr., of the Yale Club won the Class B championship of the National Squash Association from A. H. Tomes of the Harvard Club. Adams has been a tower of strength for the Yale Club in the team matches, and, after his victory on Monday over Stuyvesant Wainwright, was selected by many of the experts as likely to give Tomes much trouble.

At the start Tomes and Adams played evenly until Tomes, with two runs of 5, ran out the game to 8 for Adams.

In the second they were even at 6 all and stayed within one point of each other until the score was 13 all. The extra points came one at a time until, with the score 17 all, Adams made a brilliant placement shot which Tomes failed to reach, scoring the game.

In the third game the scoring was faster, the aces coming in groups of three, until Adams led 10 to 5 and 13 to 8. Then Tomes brought it to 13 all and took two of the extra points. But Adams kept right on, and, as many of Tomes' slams went out, he finally ran out the game at 16.

Both slackened speed in the following game. Again Tomes went to the front, making the score 9 to 3. Adams kept on his steady course, forcing Tomes to slam, and gradually wore his lead down, point by point, until the extra points were called for the third time, when he finished the match with three brilliant placements after the score had reached 15 all.

It was a remarkable exhibition of steadiness in pinches, and showed a quality of squash that few played could equal. Tomes, except for occasional wildness, also played squash that few players outside of the champions could approach.

The winner is entered for the championship which will begin on Saturday at the Columbia University Club and will meet Jay Gould, Columbia champion, in the first round. The summary:

NATIONAL SQUASH TENNIS, CLASS B CHAMPIONSHIP

Final Round

William Adams Jr., Yale Club, defeated Alexander H. Tomes, Harvard Club, 8—15, 18—17, 18—16, 18—15.

VANDERBILT IS LEADING SOUTH

Commodores Will Have Claim to Sectional Basketball Championship if They Beat Centre

SOUTHERN INTERCOLLEGIATE A. A. BASKETBALL STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Vanderbilt University	2	0	1.000
Louisiana State University	1	0	1.000
University of Georgia	5	1	.833
Alabama Polytechnic Inst.	2	1	.667
Mercer University	2	2	.500
Georgia School of Tech.	2	2	.500
University of So. Carolina	1	1	.500
Clemson College	0	6	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia — Vanderbilt University, of Nashville, Tennessee, has taken the lead in the race for the basketball title of the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association for the 1920 season. The Commodores attained top position in the championship standing on their initial road trip of the season, when they made an invasion of the State of Georgia and swept all opponents before them.

The result of their victorious journey was to send the five from the University of Georgia to third place in the championship standing. After vanquishing Coach H. J. Stegeman's highly-perfected machine by the overwhelming score of 40 to 18, on the home court of the University of Georgia, the Commodores faced the five from the Georgia School of Technology, on the next night, defeating the Yellow Jackets 39 to 21.

Unless Vanderbilt meets a superior squad in the aggregation from Centre College of Kentucky, which battles the Commodores in Nashville on Feb. 19, indications point to Vanderbilt coming through the season with a perfect score. This is due to the fact that the University of Georgia was considered probably the hardest team on Vanderbilt's schedule, and no return game between these two fives is scheduled. Centre's basketball team is an uncertain factor in the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association championship. The lineup of the Kentucky team includes numerous stars who were members of the varsity eleven, which made a splendid record during the football season last fall. Unfortunately, the remoteness of Centre College, geographically, has prevented the school from arranging games with a representative number of the major basketball colleges of the south. Should Centre, therefore, defeat Vanderbilt, the southern title would be rather hopelessly complicated, which was the case with the football title last fall. So the Vanderbilt-Centre contest, week after next, will be watched with keen interest.

Coach G. L. Denton's Vanderbilt squad pushed its way to the front of the race despite the handicap under which it labored, due to the disqualification of T. H. Zerfoss '22, captain and star forward. He has been ruled out of the association games, since he has played his full four years of athletics and is no longer eligible. The bulwark of strength of Vanderbilt is J. C. Cody '21, who plays forward. R. S. Norton '22, quick and agile substitute, who was put in to succeed Zerfoss at forward, is another player whose rapid-fire ability was felt by the Commodores' opponents on their Georgia tour. The Vanderbilt five is considerably heavier than either of the two Georgia college teams, which put its opponents to decided disadvantage, and the former's team work in passing the ball revealed their capabilities.

The team from the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, which has been perfected under the tutorage of Coach M. J. Donahue, Yale '96, is a close rival of the University of Georgia. Both teams have lost but a single game, and will meet again on February 19 for a final decision as to superiority. Before this test, however, Auburn will face the five from the Louisiana State University. H. L. Hahn '21, of Auburn, has revealed star material, especially in the ease with which he locates the basket for scores, and the whole five pull together in surprising fashion.

EIGHT RETURN TO INDIANA TRACK

Outlook for the New Crimson Coach Favorable, With 1919 Veterans Eligible to Compete

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BLOOMINGTON, Indiana — Prospects for a good track team at Indiana University are favorable, as eight letter men of former track teams are in the university and will be eligible to compete. Coach G. L. Rathbun is conducting the training of the candidates, succeeding D. M. Evans, who resigned to become physical director at Northwestern University.

Heber Williams '20 has been chosen by track letter men to be captain of the 1920 team. Williams is an all-round athlete, last spring finishing second to C. E. Johnson, the University of Michigan star, in the high-hurdle races at the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association meet. Besides the high hurdles, he can be counted on to win points in the low hurdles and in the high jump. At present he is a regular forward on the varsity basketball team.

H. G. Cole '20 of last year's team will run the half-mile and the mile. He was successful in placing well in practically all of the meets last season, and should show up well again this year. Captain Williams is depended on to place high in the hurdles and jumping events. P. H. Hiatt '20, Max Bullock '20, and G. M. Bohn '21 compose a trio of pole vaulters who should amply take care of this event.

A. A. Purcell '20 will enter in the high jump with Williams. He captured points in most of the contests last season. S. H. Keeling '20, who took second place in the broad jump at the Big Ten meet last year, will compete in this event, along with Purcell and A. L. Phillips '20. Phillips will represent the Crimson in the javelin throw; he made a new record for Indiana when he hurled the javelin 155 feet last year. He will also compete in the weights.

In addition to the "I" men, several members of the 1919 freshman cinder squad give promise for this season. Prominent among these are C. R. Conrad '22 and R. H. Williams '22. Conrad defeated the varsity dash men last year, and can perform the 100-yard dash in a fraction over 10 seconds. Williams, football star, should show up well in the weights, while J. E. Pierce '20 and John Leonard '22, also football men, are expected to compete in the weight events.

Coach Rathbun will issue a call for track candidates early in the spring, and an abundance of new material is expected to respond in addition to the above named experienced candidates. No indoor meets will be carded this season, because several of the veteran track men are on the basketball and wrestling teams.

The track schedule includes four dual meets, in addition to State, conference and relay meets. The dates are as follows:

April 24—Franklin College of Franklin, Indiana, at Bloomington.

May 1—Purdue University at Bloomington; 8—Wabash College at Crawfordsville, Indiana; 15—Ohio State University at Columbus, Ohio; 29—Indiana State meet.

June 5—Intercollegiate Conference meet at Ann Arbor, Michigan.

WOFFORD WINS FINE BASKETBALL GAME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

SPARTANBURG, South Carolina—In one of the finest games of basketball seen on the local floor this season Wofford College on Monday night defeated the Presbyterian College of South Carolina, 43 to 36. Simon Hecklin '23, playing for Wofford, and Belk, playing center for Presbyterian, were the two outstanding features of the game. Hecklin shot 11 field goals and 3 foul goals, while Belk shot 9 field goals and 4 foul goals. Wofford won through superior pass and team work. Capt. H. G. Johnson '20 and R. W. Neighbour '20 also played finely for the locals. The summary:

WOFFORD		PRESBYTERIAN
Hecklin, lf	rg,	Clark
Johnson, rf	lg,	Wilson
Neighbour, c	c,	Belk
Dillingham, lg	rf,	Woodson
Jennings, rg	lf,	McMillan

Score—Wofford College 43, Presbyterian College of South Carolina 36. Goals from floor—Hecklin 11, Johnson 4, Neighbour 3, Dillingham, Jennings for Wofford; Belk 9, Wilson 3, Woodson 2, McMillan for Presbyterian. Goals from foul—Hecklin 3 for Wofford; Belk 4 for Presbyterian. Referee—A. B. Vogel, Spartanburg. Time—Two 20m. halves.

SWIMMING SLOW IN ITS RETURN

Northwestern Is Somewhat Uncertain as to the Progress Its Team Will Make This Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

EVANSTON, Illinois—Swimming at Northwestern University this winter will not be on a par with its scope in 1917 and 1918, but will be better than in 1919, according to T. H. Robertson, Purple swimming coach, who described in detail to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor here recently the team which he expects to enter in Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association dual and championship meets.

"While our prospects are above what we anticipated for this year," said Coach Robertson, "we have been handicapped recently by the loss of two of our best sprinters. One may be only temporarily under the faculty ban, and we hope to get him back later, but the other has left school. We are working with a squad of some 28 candidates for the varsity team, and 10 of these have won major 'Ns' in swimming.

"From what I have been able to find out the championship of the Conference this year will lie between University of Wisconsin, University of Chicago and Northwestern. However, University of Illinois, University of Minnesota and Iowa State University will break into the points and be deciding factors as to which of the three leaders will get the title.

"It has been a great disappointment to the Purple swimmers that we have been unable to schedule a dual meet with Chicago; for some reason Chicago refused our offer this year. There has always been keen rivalry between the two institutions, as we have held the championship between us for five years straight. Chicago defeated us last year by four points in the Conference meet, taking the title.

"Having been unable to secure a dual meet to measure our strength against the Maroon, we will not know what to expect from them at the Conference championship, March 18 and 19. As we both meet Wisconsin, however, our performances against the Badgers will afford some basis for comparison."

The two men who have been lost are C. E. Knight '22 and J. O. Gerding '20. Knight can sprint 40 yards in 19s. and 100 in 58s. and under; and Coach Robertson is confident that he could have won both of these events. Gerding, now ineligible, has some chance of getting back into competition after an examination. He can crawl 40 yards under 19s., back-stroke 200 yards under 2m. 50s., and 150 yards under 2m. If he does not pass his examination, the Purple prospects for the Conference championship will be seriously in doubt.

Capt. Harry Groves '20 will be a mainstay in the relays, 100-yard, 220-yard, and 440-yard, as he swims all these distances around record time. M. F. Hayford '22 will be a good teammate for Groves in the relays, and is also good in the 150-yard back-stroke.

Milton Branower '20, captain of the water basketball team, has a record of fast performances behind him. He finished second in the 40-yard, the 110-yard, and the 220-yard, and third in the 440-yard events at the championship meet last year. He is expected to swim in these contests this year, and will also be a member of the relay team. A. H. Lindsey '22 is a star in the 40-yard, the 100-yard, and the relay.

Groves, Hayford, Branower, and Lindsey will probably make up the Purple relay team. They are all-round sprinters, and will be depended on in all the crawl events.

Harry Richter '22 is doing good in the short and middle-distance sprints. E. P. Halley '21 finished third in the 40-yard and the 110-yard and fourth in the 220-yard dashes in the championship meet last March, and is promising well again this year. Substitutes for the crawl events are R. C. Vinnidge '22, C. E. Flack '22, and E. J. Gottlieb '22.

H. C. Daniels '21, who is the Conference champion in the 200-yard breast-stroke and the 150-yard back-stroke, will be called on to defend his titles. Coach Robertson believes he will have to extend himself in the breast-stroke this year, as it has become one of the fastest events on the list and there will be strong competition. To support Daniels are O. W. Lowry '21, who finished third in the breast-stroke last year, and B. J. Martin '20. Other exponents of the back-stroke are L. C. de Swarte '21, who was third in the championship event last year; Hayford, Martin, and Graham Penfield '22.

Fancy diving promises unusually keen competition, and Northwestern will have a first-class group to enter. Sidney Huguenin '21, J. A. Bellows '21 and D. E. Rossiter have all won fancy diving points in Conference meets; to support these men there are Arthur Crawley '22 and J. K. Trumbo '22, who are pushing the older men for a place on the team.

The one branch in which the Purple swimmers are really weak is the plunge for distance. Coach Robertson making no claims for first honors in either dual or Conference meets in this department. Three men are trying for the plunge, namely, P. T. Post '20, C. M. Scarborough '22, and M. C. Burkhardt '20; but none of them has been able to attain 60ft. as yet.

The water basketball team at Northwestern this winter will not compare with former Purple teams, according to Coach Robertson. One reason for this is the lack of competition in the last two years. Other Conference colleges, however, have had the same handicap.

The Conference championship in water basketball is decided systematically, the two teams having the highest per cent playing off for the title at the time of the Conference championship swimming meet, which is to take place this year at Northwestern University's pool in Patten Gymnasium, March 18 and 19. Coach Robertson figures that the championship will be between Chicago, Illinois, Wisconsin and Northwestern, and that the other teams may not be deciding factors.

Captain Branower '20, of the Purple water basketball players, will have a light, fast team. Those who are supporting him are among the best swimmers, including Hayford, Lindsey, Huguenin, Lowry, Stanley Hathaway '22, Post, Daniels, Burkhardt, and Gottlieb. Water basketball games will be held at all the dual and Conference swimming meets.

ARTHUR NEWMAN IS ELIMINATED

W. B. Huey Wins a Place in the Final Round of United States Three-Cushion Billiard Play

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—It took 97 innings for A. A. Hahn of the Hamilton Club, Chicago, to defeat H. B. Kuhns of the Chicago Athletic Association 50 to 35 in the single yesterday afternoon match of the United States amateur three-cushion billiard tournament. The contest had no bearing on the championship, as both players are the last of the list. By winning, Hahn anchored Kuhns in last place with six losses and one win, while he took next to the last place with two victories and five defeats. The match by innings:

A. A. Hahn—3 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 2 0 0 0 1 0 0 2 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 3 0 0 0 1 1 0 3 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 3—50. Innings—97. High run—3.

H. B. Kuhns—1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 0 5 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—35. Innings—96. High run—5.

By defeating Arthur Newman of Brooklyn, New York, 50 to 40 in 96 innings, Tuesday night, W. B. Huey of the Illinois Athletic Club won his fifth straight match and tied W. A. Campbell of Chicago with five victories and one defeat for the championship. The high runs were 4 for each player. Poor breaks and much safety play on both sides prolonged the game. The match by innings:

W. B. Huey—0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 0 1 3 4 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 2 0 2 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 2 1 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 3 0 1 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 4 0 1 1 1 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1—50. Innings—96. High run—4.

Arthur Newman—2 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 2 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 2 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 2 1—40. Innings—95. High run—4.

Starting with a rush that did not spend itself till he had counted 44 points in 50 innings, L. J. Engels of Boston outplayed C. E. Patterson of the Chicago Athletic Association in the other Tuesday night game, 50 to 35 in 78 innings. The high runs were 3 for the winner and 2 for the loser. After the fiftieth inning Engels slipped and made only two singles in the next 25 innings. He regained his stride in the seventy-fourth after Patterson had gained 10 points on him, and went out with 4 singles in five innings. The match by innings:

L. J. Engels—3 1 0 1 0 0 2 0 3 1 0 1 1 1 0 3 1 1 3 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 2 1 0 1 1 0 2 1 0 0 1 0 0 2 0 0 0 2 2 2 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 1—50. Innings—78. High run—3.

C. E. Patterson—0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 2 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 2 1 1 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 0 0 2 1 0 0 2 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—35. Innings—78. High run—2.

IOWA OVERWHELMS MINNESOTA TEAM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

IOWA CITY, Iowa—University of Iowa overwhelmed University of Minnesota 30 to 5 Monday night in an Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association basketball game, holding the Gophers to 2 field goals and 1 point from the foul line. In the second half Minnesota failed to tally a single point. In justice to the defeated five, however, it must be said that they played without the services of three regulars, A. C. Oss '22, Sidney Hammer, and Forsell. The summary:

IOWA		MINNESOTA
Devine, Lohmann, lf	rg,	Lawler, Ruben
Shimek, Frohwein, rf	lg,	Enke
Worth, Finlayson, c	c,	Kearney
Finlayson, Nicolaus, lg	rf,	McMillen, Goldburg
Kaufmann, Newcomb, rg	lf,	Arnston, March, Crosby

Score—University of Iowa 30, University of Minnesota 5. Goals from floor—Devine 5, Finlayson 2, Shimek 2, Worth, Kaufmann for Iowa; Arnston, Lawler for Minnesota. Goals from foul—Shimek 7, Nicolaus for Iowa; Arnston for Minnesota. Referee—F. E. Birch. Umpire—H. G. Hedges. Time—Two 20m. periods.

NEW ATHLETIC COUNCIL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

EVANSTON, Illinois—The formation of an official council at Northwestern University, to be made up of representatives of the students, alumni, faculty, and trutees, is in progress under the direction of J. L. Lee, athletic director. It is believed that such an organization is needed to act in an advisory capacity for the promotion of sports, as the athletic situation is not satisfactory at present.

NIBROCKS WIN FROM BATES

LEWISTON, Maine — The Nibrocks hockey team of La Tuque, Quebec, defeated the Bates team here, 4 to 0.

STRONG FIELD ENTERS TOURNEY

United States Squash Tennis Championship Play Is Sure to Produce Fast Competition

SQUASH TENNIS CHAMPIONS

Year	Winner	Club
1911	Dr. Alfred Stillman 2d	Harvard Club
1912	Dr. Alfred Stillman 2d	Harvard Club
1913	George Whitney	Harvard Club
1914	Dr. Alfred Stillman 2d	Harvard Club
1915	E. S. Winston	Harvard Club
1916	E. S. Winston	Harvard Club
1917	E. S. Winston	Harvard Club
1918	F. V. S. Hyde	Harvard Club
1919	J. W. Appel	Harvard Club

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—This year's competition for the United States squash tennis singles championship title promises to be one of the best ever held despite the fact that only 34 players have entered. What the field lacks in quantity seems to be made up for in quality.

Of the five players who have held the championship title, two have entered this year. They are J. W. Appel of the Harvard Club, winner of the title last winter, and E. S. Winston, also of the Harvard Club, winner of the title in 1915, 1916, and 1917.

In addition to these two star players, Jay Gould of the Columbia Club, world's open court-tennis champion and, with J. W. Wear, United States doubles racquet champion, has entered the tournament and will try to add this title to his list. Mr. Gould has played some at this game; but is far from as skilled in it as he is in court tennis. The draw for the tournament follows:

Preliminary Round—R. G. Coburn, Harvard Club, vs. R. E. Fink, Englewood Field Club; I. H. Cornell, Columbia Club, vs. H. D. Harvey, Princeton Club.

First Round—A. L. Corey, Yale Club, vs. winner Coburn-Fink match; Joseph Walker 3d, Yale Club, vs. W. P. Sanger, Harvard Club; L. I. Grinnell, Harvard Club, vs. E. S. Winston, Harvard Club; H. D. Bulkley, Columbia Club, vs. H. R. Mixsell, Princeton Club; Anderson Dana, Harvard Club, vs. Jesse Hoyt, Princeton Club; C. J. Maguire, Yale Club, vs. Harold Tobey, Princeton Club; O. L. Guernsey, Yale Club, vs. C. M. Bull Jr., Squash Club; Stuyvesant Wainwright, Yale Club, vs. E. C. Olds, Princeton Club; R. E. T. Riggs, Squash Club, vs. Kenneth Bulkley, Columbia Club; A. J. Cordier, Yale Club, vs. G. M. Rushworth, Harvard Club; S. H. Johnson, Yale Club, vs. P. M. Morrison, Harvard Club; H. W. Carhart, Yale Club, vs. F. S. Keeler, Columbia Club; F. W. Chambers, Columbia Club, vs. W. H. Vander Poel, Squash Club; Livingstone Platt, Yale Club, vs. R. E. Wigham, Columbia Club; Jay Gould, Columbia Club, vs. William Adams Jr., Yale Club; J. W. Appel, Harvard Club, vs. winner Corey-Harvey match.

EUROPEAN SPORTS SHOW RESUMPTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The general resumption of sport throughout Europe during the past 15 months is indicated by the number of international games that have been already played or arranged for the coming spring. Not that the meeting of two picked teams would be in itself a particularly encouraging sign if it were not for the fact that the selection of those teams presupposes the reconstruction of the whole fabric of the nation's sport in each case and tremendous activity on the part of perhaps hundreds of clubs.

On the continent of Europe international association football games took place several months ago among the Scandinavian countries, and touring clubs have already appeared in or expressed a desire to visit Switzerland and Italy. Holland will play Switzerland and Belgium will play Spain in the near future, if the necessary vacant dates can be fixed.

In southeastern Europe an effort was made early in the present season to bring about a resumption of former relations with English clubs who have been in the habit of making extended tours in pre-war days. The effort was not successful, largely owing to the fact that the English clubs had enough to keep them busy in preparing for the normal league program and in the rehabilitation of their finances. One English amateur team, however, has appeared in Paris, and the famous Corinthians will visit Belgium, but clubs are avoiding extensive journeys. All that the national association authorities have as yet committed themselves to in the matter of tours outside the United Kingdom is to give their assent to a South African proposal for an English team to visit South Africa after the close of the English season.

As far as appears at present, the first occasion when British national association teams will meet those on the Continent will be the Olympic games at Antwerp, and the extent of this international fraternization remains to be seen when the result of recent negotiations in Belgium becomes known.

Within the United Kingdom there is an extensive program of international association games already arranged, and some have been carried out in the first half of the season. Among those that are fixed for the second half are:

February 14—Ireland v. Wales in Ireland; 26—Wales v. Scotland in Wales.

March 13—Scotland v. Ireland in Scotland; 15—England v. Wales in London, England.

April 10—England v. Scotland in Sheffield, England.

International fixtures with France have not been fixed up as yet but France has arranged to play Italy in Italy on February 18.

The rugby football authorities have resumed relations with the Continent more quickly than the Football Association, and a match between France and Scotland was played in Paris on January 1. Other matches fixed up between France and England at Twickenham on January 31, with Wales in Paris on February 14, and with Ireland on April 6, either in Belfast or Dublin. Fixtures between the four countries in the United Kingdom have been arranged as follows:

February 7—Scotland v. Wales at Edinburgh, Scotland; 14—Ireland v. England in Dublin, Ireland; 28—Scotland v. Ireland at Edinburgh, Scotland.

March 3—Wales v. Ireland in Wales; 20—England v. Scotland at Twickenham, England.

In spite of lack of grounds and other facilities for play the hockey authorities are not behind the other branches of sport in the resumption of representative games. Apart from the domestic games played between the four hockey associations of the United Kingdom, English and French teams will meet before the season is concluded and efforts are being made to meet the desires of Belgium in respect to an international match. So far the list of international hockey fixtures for the present season is:

February 14—Ireland v. Wales in Belfast.

March 6—England v. Wales in Wales; 13—Scotland v. Ireland in Scotland; 20—England v. Scotland in England; 27—Ireland v. England in Dublin.

CLAUDE FALKINER SCORES SECOND WIN

"VICTORY" BILLIARDS TOURNAMENT STANDING

	W.	L.	P. C.
Tom Newman	3	0	1.000
Claude Falkiner	2	1	.666
Melbourne Inman	1	1	.500
Tom Reece	1	1	.500
Harry Stevenson	0	2	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Claude Falkiner concluded his third engagement in the "Victory" billiards tournament on January 10, and obtained his second victory, at the expense of Harry Stevenson, the former champion. Falkiner receives 2000 points in each match of the series, while Stevenson receives 500, yet the difference in the scores at the end of the fortnight's play, in this, the fifth heat, was 5821 points. Play was fairly level at the beginning of the match, and after a couple of days the two professionals were relatively in the same position as when they started. From that point, however, the junior player went ahead and never suffered a check, and the match ended: Falkiner, received 2000, 16,000, Stevenson, received 500, 10,179.

On the same date Tom Newman, another prominent member of the "younger school" of billiards, beat Tom Reece in a level engagement of 16,000 up, by 4625. Newman started well and led by 1405 points at the end of three days. Then Reece recovered a little and held his own, both players showing good form. At this period Newman made a fine break of 718 points and Reece contributed one of 533. As the second week wore on Newman drew ahead, completely outpacing his opponent. The winner's best breaks, apart from the one mentioned, were: 413, 339, 328, 219, and 200, while Reece contributed 317, 221 and 193. The final scores were: Newman 16,000, Reece 11,375.

SWIMMING RECORDS FOR CONFIRMATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England—The committee of the Amateur Swimming Association recently confirmed several new English ladies' swimming records, five of them claimed as world's records. The first four of these still await confirmation by the International Federation.

WORLD'S RECORDS

150-Yard Back Stroke—Miss May Spencer, Garston Ladies S. C., at Liverpool, September 10, 1919. Time—2m. 15s.

220-Yards—Miss C. M. Jeans, Nottingham Ladies S. C., at Nottingham, October 11, 1919. Time—3m. 4s.

300-Yards—Miss C. M. Jeans, Nottingham Ladies S. C., at Nottingham, October 20, 1919. Time—4m. 23s.

440-Yards—Miss C. M. Jeans, Nottingham Ladies S. C., at Nottingham, October 23, 1919. Time—6m. 42s.

500-Yards—Miss C. M. Jeans, Nottingham Ladies S. C., at Nottingham, October 23, 1919. Time—7m. 40s.

Miss Hilda Dand's plunge of 66ft. 6½in. at Seacombe on November 25, 1919, was also confirmed as the British amateur record for ladies.

At the same meeting international water-polo matches for 1920 were confirmed between England and Ireland in England, between Wales and Scotland in Wales, and between Scotland and England in Scotland.

HOCKEY GAMES CURTAILED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England — Hockey games were considerably interfered with on January 10 and some of the chief matches had to be abandoned before time. Among these was the game between Bromley and Wimbledon, when Bromley were leading by two goals to one, after T. W. Mansergh, the brilliant Light Blue, had registered both points for the home team. The same thing happened to the Beckenham-Worthing game at Beckenham. Worthing, one of the strongest Sussex sides, were filling the gap caused by the defection of Cambridge University Wanderers, who could not get to town. The visitors had only scored once, while Beckenham had registered 4 points—A. D. Stocks netting thrice. Other results were: Southgate 2, Richmond 0; Teddington 3, Tulse Hill 1; Mid-Surrey, 4, Brondesbury 1; Staines 2, Hampstead 2; Barnes 4, Bellevue 2.

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SUNDERLAND WINS IN REPLAYED CUP TIE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Sunderland Association Football Club defeated Burnley by 2 goals to 0 today in the replayed English cup tie at Sunderland.

Chelsea Football Club defeated Bradford City by 1 goal to 0 in a First Division League game.

LIVERPOOL DEFEATS BOLTON WANDERERS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Liverpool Association Football Club defeated Bolton Wanderers in a First League game today, at Liverpool, by 2 goals to 0.

MISS K. McKANE IS DOUBLE CHAMPION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Middlesex County Badminton championships, recently decided at Ealing, served to introduce to public notice a new champion in Miss K. McKane, who is already well known in the lawn tennis world. Miss McKane started her struggle for the ladies' championship by beating her sister, Miss M. McKane, in the first round at 11—5, 11—6. Later she met Mrs. Tragett, the holder, in the final, and won after playing the three games with the scores, 10—11, 14—11, 11—2. Miss McKane was too quick for her more experienced opponent.

The sisters McKane also won the ladies' double championship. In this they met the holders, Miss Gowenlock and Miss Radeglia, on their way to the final, and defeated them, after a strenuous three-game battle, with the scores 17—18, 15—11, 15—9. Their opponents in the final were Miss Drake and Miss C. M. Douglass, and these were disposed of at 15—11, 7—15, 15—7. The combination between the Misses McKane was excellent, for both drove hard and placed with sound judgment, while each knew what the other could, and would, do.

G. A. Sautier retained the singles championship, and he looks like keeping all his titles this year, assuming that he can get plenty of first-class match practice. He met J. H. C. Prior, who had previously beaten Sir G. A. Thomas, in the final and defeated him very comfortably by 15—5, 15—8. Sir G. A. Thomas and F. Chesterton also retained the gentlemen's doubles championship, finally disposing of A. F. Engelbach and R. du Roveray by 10—15, 15—9, 15—11; while Thomas and Miss Hogarth won the mixed doubles championship by beating F. Hodge and Miss Radeglia at 15—6, 7—15, 15—5. The holders, F. Chesterton and Mrs. Tragett, were drawn to meet Sir G. A. Thomas and Miss Hogarth in the first round, and were knocked out 14—17, 15—13, 15—13.

THREE TEAMS TIED IN BELFAST SERIES

BELFAST CITY CUP STANDING

				Goals.		
Clubs	W.	L.	D.	F.	A.	P.
Belfast Celtic	4	1	1	13	4	9
Linfield	3	0	3	11	2	9
Distillery	4	1	1	7	4	9
Cliftonville	3	2	1	9	6	7
Shelbourne	3	2	1	13	10	7
Glentoran	2	3	1	9	7	5
Bohemians	0	5	1	9	21	1
Glenavon	0	5	1	6	16	1

BELFAST, Ireland—The association football matches in Belfast district on January 10 were those for the County Antrim shield. The holders, Belfast Distillery, defeated Cliftonville on a heavy ground by 2 goals to 1. Belfast Celtic had Belfast United in their tie at Celtic Park, and a goal scored by P. Kelly in the first half was sufficient to beat United. Linfield were at home to Dunmurry and beat them 3 goals to 1. Shelbourne at Dublin defeated Glenavon by 4 goals to 3 in the Belfast City cup.

CP OS
TO
EUROPE
FROM
WEST ST. JOHN
Feb. 9, Sicilian ...Havre-London
Feb. 14, Metagama .....Liverpool
Feb. 16, Scotian ....Antwerp
Feb. 27, Melita ....Liverpool
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Japan—China—Philippines
Feb. 18 ....Monteagle
Feb. 19..........Empress of Asia
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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

NEGLECTED WOOL MARKET IN BOSTON

With So Many Auctions, Scheduled Dealings Are Greatly Restricted — Prices Firm — Detailed Program of Sales

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — There is very little dealing in the Boston wool market at present, the auctions supplying the needs of the trade. The general feeling is that fine wool prices have reached the peak and that more attention will be given in future to medium grades. Opportunity will be given to prove whether this is correct, however, by the way the bidding goes at today's auction.

This afternoon at Ford Hall, the Committee of London Wool Brokers will offer about 12,000 bales of New Zealand crossbred wools. The lots are those which were withdrawn at the auction held on January 21 and it is expected that an opportunity will be afforded buyers to secure them at a much reduced minimum.

American Government Program

Commencing on Tuesday next, February 10, the government will hold a four days' sale. The details of the offerings are as follows:

Tuesday, February 10 — 2,750,000 pounds greasy Australian crossbreds; 450,000 pounds greasy Australian lambs; 40,000 pounds scoured Australian crossbreds; 200,000 pounds greasy Australian merino lambs; 4,000,000 pounds greasy New Zealand crossbreds; 260,000 pounds tops.

Wednesday, February 11—615,000 pounds Cape; 5,450,000 pounds South American combing; 3,725,000 pounds South American carding; 390,000 pounds West Coast.

Thursday, February 12 — 25,000 pounds domestic fleeces; 500,000 pounds Territory; 450,000 pounds black fleece and Territory; 1,150,000 pounds California; 1,600,000 foreign and domestic pulled.

Friday, February 13 — 2,300,000 pounds scoured.

Next British Sale

On Thursday of the following week, February 19, the British Government will hold another auction, when a total of 20,351 bales of Australian wool will be offered. This will be composed of: 6367 bales Australian greasy super and good merino fleece, 125 bales Australian greasy super and good merino pieces, 1666 bales Australian greasy carbonizing merino pieces, etc., 218 bales Australian greasy super and good merino lambs, 398 bales Australian greasy carbonizing merino lambs, 538 bales Australian scoured clothing merino, 10,046 bales Australian greasy combing crossbred fleece, 555 bales Australian greasy carbonizing crossbred pieces, 438 bales Australian greasy carbonizing crossbred lambs; total 20,351 bales.

The figures furnished by the Bureau of Markets, Department of Agriculture, show clearly how the demand during the last year has tended toward the finer grades, to the neglect of others, which explains the disparity existing in the prices at the present time. The consumption of wool during last year and 1918 is shown to have been in the following proportion.

	1919 P.C.	1918 P.C.
Fine wools	34	22
One-half blood	18	16
Three-eighths blood	16	17
One-fourth blood	16	30
Low grade	4	8
Carpet	11	
Grade not stated	1	7

AMERICAN CONTROL FOR HAWAIIAN LINE

NEW YORK, New York—A large block of stock of the American Hawaiian Steamship Company, previously held by Lord Cowdray and other British interests, has been acquired by American bankers, it was announced yesterday. This sale of the British-owned stock now places Americans in entire control of the company, it was said. The American-Hawaiian line operates a fleet of 16 steamers.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

PACIFIC COAST

December—	1919	Increase
Gross earnings	$330,218	*$129,265
Net earnings	7,255	*44,872
From July 1—		
Gross earnings	2,418,167	*488,691
Net earnings	207,797	*208,301

CANADIAN PACIFIC

	1920	Increase
Fourth week Jan.	$4,230,000	$229,000
From Jan. 1	13,569,000	872,000

*Decrease.

DIVIDENDS

The Shawmut Steamship Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 65 cents a share, payable February 15 to stock of record February 6.

The Merrimack Manufacturing Company declared a semi-annual dividend of 2½ per cent on the preferred stock and a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the common stock, both payable March 1 to stock of record February 3.

HARMONY MILLS

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Harmony Mills reports for the year ended December 31, 1919, net profits, after estimated federal tax and after depreciation, of $644,817, compared with $601,327 in 1918.

GOLD IN LONDON

LONDON, England—Gold sold at 125s. 9d. a fine ounce yesterday. This is the highest price on record and compares with the previous top mark of 120s. 10d. established on Tuesday.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Yesterday's Market

	Open	High	Low	Last
Am Can	50½	51	47¼	49⅝
Am Car & Fdry	134⅛	134⅞	132	133
Am Int Corp	105	105¼	102	102¾
Am Loco	94½	94½	90¼	92
Am Smelters	65	65¼	62½	63½
Am Sugar	131	131	128	128¾
Am Tel & Tel	99¼	99¼	98⅞	98⅞
Am Woolen	139½	139¾	130¾	131½
Anaconda	57½	57⅞	56⅞	57⅛
Atchison	81¾	81¾	80⅝	81¼
Atl, G & W I	156¼	156¾	152	155
Baldwin Loco	111½	111½	106¼	108¼
B & O	30⅝	30¾	30	30
Beth Steel B	92½	92⅞	89¾	90⅝
Can Pacific	126	126	119	119½
Cent Leather	88¾	88¾	85¼	86½
Chandler	130¼	130¾	124¾	127
C, M & St P	35¾	35¾	35	35
Chino	36⅛	36⅛	35⅛	35¾
Corn Prods	81¼	81¼	77½	79
Crucible Steel	209	210¾	204	208
Cuba Cane	46¼	46¼	42	43
do pfd	81⅞	81⅞	81	81
End-Johnson	124½	126¾	122¼	126¾
Gen Motors	290	292	277	284
Goodrich	74⅞	74⅞	72¼	74⅜
Int Paper	78	78⅛	73	74⅝
Inspiration	54	54	51¾	51¾
Kennecott	29⅛	29⅛	28½	29
Marine	34½	35¼	32	33
do pfd	92½	93	89½	89½
Max Motor	30	30	29	29
Midvale	47½	47¾	46⅝	46¾
Mex Pet	188	188	180¼	183
Mo Pacific	24¼	24¼	23½	23¾
N Y Central	68	68⅜	67⅝	67⅝
N Y, N H & H	27	27	25½	25¾
No Pacific	77⅞	78	76⅞	76⅞
Pan Am Pet	88¾	89	79	81¼
do B	87	87	76	76
Penn	41⅜	41½	41¼	41¼
Pierce-Arrow	65⅛	65⅛	55½	57⅝
Reading	74⅝	74⅝	70	72¼
Rep I & Steel	106½	107¾	103	104¾
Roy Dutch N Y	103	103¾	98¾	101¼
Sinclair	38	38⅝	34⅛	36
So Pac	97¾	98⅛	94½	95½
Studebaker	100½	101	95	96⅛
Texas Co	188	188	177	179
Tex & Pac	34¾	35	31	32
Transcont Oil	24½	24½	22	22¾
Un Pacific	120⅝	120¾	119¼	119½
U S Rubber	122	122½	118	119¾
U S Smelting	68¼	68½	66½	66½
U S Steel	102¼	102¾	100½	100¾
U S Realty	48	48	45	45
Utah Copper	72	72½	72	72½
Westinghouse	52⅝	52⅝	51⅛	51¾
Willys-Over	27½	27½	26⅛	26¼
Worth Pump	84	85¾	80¼	81

Total sales 1,759,300 shares.

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Lib 3½s	97.50	97.50	97.10	97.10
Lib 1st 4s	91.02	91.02	90.98	90.98
Lib 2d 4s	89.92	89.92	89.52	89.52
Lib 1st 4¼s	91.32	91.40	91.20	91.40
Lib 2d 4¼s	89.98	89.98	89.50	89.70
Lib 3d 4¼s	92.92	92.92	92.66	92.80
Lib 4th 4¼s	90.10	90.10	89.82	89.90
Vict 4¾s	97.80	98.00	97.76	97.84
Vict 3¾s	97.80	98.00	97.76	98.00

FOREIGN BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Anglo-French 5s	95⅛	95½	95¼	95¼
City of Bordeaux 6s	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜
City of Marseilles 6s	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜
City of Paris 6s	90¼	90¼	90	90
Un King 5½s 1921	94¼	94¼	94	94
Un King 5½s 1929	93⅛	93½	92⅞	93
Un King 5½s 1937	87⅛	87¼	86⅞	87

BOSTON STOCKS

Yesterday's Closing Prices

		Adv	Dec
Am Tel	99	..	..
A A Ch com	*89⅛	..	¾
Am Bosch Mag	*117¼	..	3¼
Am Wool com	*134½	..	7½
Am Zinc	17b	..	..
Arizona Com	12½	..	½
Booth Fish	13	..	¾
Boston Elevated	63¼	¼	..
Boston & Maine	30	..	2
Butte & Sup	*23⅝	..	1⅛
Cal & Arizona	60½	..	3
Cal & Hecla	375	..	10
Copper Range	44	..	1⅝
Davis-Daly	11½	..	½
East Butte	13¾	..	½
Eastern Mass	20	..	..
Fairbanks	78	..	..
Granby	*48	..	..
Gorton-Pew	28	..	..
Gray & Davis	37¾	..	1¾
Greene-Can	*33	..	1⅜
I Creek com	43	..	..
Isle Royale	32	..	1
Lake Copper	4	..	½
Mass Elec pfd	10	..	1
Mass Gas	70	..	2
May-Old Colony	7¾	..	¼
Miami	22¼b	..	..
Mohawk	65	..	2½
Mullins Body	45¼	..	1¼
N Y, N H & H	25¾	..	½
North Butte	16⅝	..	⅝
Old Dominion	34	..	..
Osceola	49	..	1
Parish & Bing	37½	..	5
Pond Creek	20	..	⅛
Punta Alegre	*81	..	2
Root & Van Der	49½	..	1
Stewart	45	..	..
Swift & Co	120¾	..	3⅜
United Fruit	186	..	½
United Shoe	45	..	⅛
U S Smelting	68¾	..	1¼

*New York quotation.

NEW YORK CURB

Stocks—	Bid	Asked
Aetna Explos	7½	8
Allied Packers	27	32
American Safety Razor	12	12¼
Caledonia	35	38
Chalmers Motors	4	8
Cities S Bnkrs Ctfs	41	41¾
Cosden & Co	8⅜	8⅝
General Motors (new)	30¼	30½
Hecla Mining	4⅞	4½
Hendee Mfg	45	49
Houston Oil	90	100
Invincible Oil	29	31
Midwest Refining	156	159
N Y Shipping	37	44
Ohio Body	30	36
Peerless	44	48
Retail Candy	14	15
Salt Creek	49½	50½
Sapulpa Ref	6¼	6½
Standard Motors	9	10
Simms Petrol	42	43
Submarine Boat	13	13½
White Oil	28	28¾

AMERICAN WHOLESALE

NEW YORK, New York—The American Wholesale Corporation for the year ended December 31, 1919, reports a gross of $4,270,566, and net earnings, after federal taxes, of $2,928,612, equivalent, after preferred stock dividends, to $29.23 a share on 90,000 shares of common stock of no par value. The gross sales of 1919 were $35,345,711; $25,577,845 in 1918.

MIDVALE STEEL

NEW YORK, New York—The Midvale Steel & Ordnance Company reports for December 31, 1919, quarter net profits after charges and federal tax of $3,282,595, against $5,023,997 in corresponding quarter of 1918.

RESTRICTIONS ON EXCHANGE SALES

London Committee Still Requires Signed Statement With All Transfers of Stocks That They Were Not Enemy Owned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Formal ratification of peace has made literally no difference to any of the stock exchange markets. The people who sell stocks and shares are still required to make declaration that the transactions are neither directly nor indirectly on behalf of enemies. Each bond, each transfer of stock or shares, must still be accompanied by the signed statement that the security has not been in enemy ownership since the outbreak of war. Seeing that the United Kingdom has no enemies, officially, these formalities are not only superfluous, but also somewhat rude. It is not the British manner, as a rule, to "rub it in" to a defeated foe. Apparently the stock exchange committee has a grandmaternal dread of the markets becoming the dump-heap for whatever securities the Central European powers still hold.

International Contributions

When the ban was removed from the importation into the United Kingdom of foreign-held stocks other than German, Austrian, Turkish and Bulgarian, the stock exchange readily took what was offered. It was pointed out in these notes at that time, how eagerly the outside nations took advantage of the change. France sent to London her copper, diamond, and mining shares, Norway and Sweden sold chemical issues, Australia realized Broken Hills, Italy wireless shares, Holland and Belgium, oil descriptions. The effect proved transitory. The shares readily found a home. Today, the Middle East ships quantities of rubber and tin certificates. British buyers take them all, and readily. Investors and speculators appear to have insatiable appetites. So would it be with German and Austrian shares. At first there might be depression in a few markets, but it would prove no more than a temporary matter unless "the skies fell", as the stock exchange says, and an international cataclysm intervened.

Mexican Enigma

All the markets connected with Mexican issues have been what Throgmorton Street terms "blazing." The flame flickered a trifle after it had rushed prices up, and just at present a kind of hiatus is ruling. In the precipitate advance, Mexican Government railway, utility, and mining varieties struggled for first place. Order was to be restored to Mexico forthwith, Washington was to give Carranza his Mexican loan, Americans were about to pour capital and exploring parties into the country—a dozen things were to happen which should turn gloom into sunshine, chaos into order, overdue coupons into cash. Reason's cold light threw chilling calculations upon these financial optimisms and checked the runaway rise in prices. Substantial gains remain, however, and the next developments are eagerly awaited.

Marconi Interests

There are interesting rumors afloat as to possible rapprochements in the group of Marconi companies. Quiet buying of Canadian Marconis, and a recovery in the price of American Marconis, lent a certain color to speculation as to something in the wind. The parent shares are also being picked up in what are described usually as "knowing quarters." Whatever these reports may hold, the intimation is expected to come from the other side of the Atlantic, and shareholders are being adjured not to sell.

GOOD TELEPHONE BUSINESS REPORTED

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut—Service demands in 1919 were such that the business done by the Southern New England Telephone Company was of greatly increased volume, the stockholders of the company in annual meeting were told yesterday. The company has 161,756 stations, a gain of 8825 for the year. Its local calls were 225,441,000 and its toll calls 8,378,000.

The company is operating over 473,634 miles of wire. Its operating revenues for 1919 were $2,754,026, its operating expenses $2,136,841, and after deducting $350,000 for dividends it has a profit balance of $44,687. The stockholders were notified that additional financing in 1920 would include a stock issue of probably two millions.

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK, New York—Commercial bar silver $1.32¾, off ½ cent.

LONDON, England — Bar silver touched another new high record yesterday at 88¼d., an advance of 2¼d. over Tuesday's record price.

COMMONWEALTH POWER

NEW YORK, New York—The Commonwealth Power, Railway & Light Company reports for the year ended December 31, 1919, net income after charges and taxes of $2,419,128, compared with $950,902 in 1918.

TRUMBULL STEEL

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—The report of the Trumbull Steel Company for 1919 shows gross sales of $24,569,841, compared with $27,000,000 in 1918. The plant operated only three-fourths of the time last year because of labor and transportation difficulties.

VIOLENT DECLINE IN STOCK MARKET

A demoralized foreign exchange market and soaring call money rates caused a violent slump yesterday in the New York stock market. Trading was very heavy, total sales exceeding 1,700,000 shares. The motors and oils were the weakest. At the close Texas Company was off 10½, Pan-American 8¼, Mexican Petroleum 5⅛, Sinclair 3½, U. S. Food 3¼, Studebaker 5½, Southern Pacific 3, Pierce-Arrow 8⅛, Marine preferred 3¾, Marine common 3⅛, General Motors 9½, Cuba Cane Sugar 4, Crucible 4, Corn Products 3¼, Chandler 5¾, Central Leather 3, Canadian Pacific 7, Bethlehem B 3, Baldwin 3⅝, American Woolen 6½, American Locomotive 3, Swift & Co. lost 4⅜ in Boston, Swift International 3½, Carson 2⅛, Walworth 1⅜, Simms Manufacturing 4, and Mexican Investment 5.

VANADIUM EARNINGS SHOW IMPROVEMENT

NEW YORK, New York—Transportation difficulties, which affected the profits of the Vanadium Corporation of America in the latter part of 1919, have been overcome, and the net earnings are now running at the rate of between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000 annually, or between $11 and $13 a share on the 373,334 shares of stock.

That sum does not include the profits of the Primos Chemical properties, which earned on an average slightly over $1,000,000 a year from 1915 to 1919. These properties were recently acquired by the Vanadium Corporation. The January earnings of the Vanadium Corporation are estimated at a premium of $350,000, and may easily reach $400,000. The earnings for the three and a half months from the company's organization, September 16 to December 31, after taxes, were $502,767.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, February 4

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Atlanta, Ga.—S. Leonard of M. C. Keiser Co.; Lenox.
Atlanta, Ga.—E. H. Lipman; United States.
Baltimore, Md.—O. B. Oberdorfer of M. Samuels Co.; Touraine.
Baltimore, Md.—M. Pearl; United States.
Bluefields, W. Va.—S. Aaron and L. Schwartz; United States.
Dallas, Texas—S. K. Kahn; Essex.
Dubuque, Iowa—E. Forgrave of Forgrave Bros.; United States.
Guayaquil, Ecuador — Gonzales Rubio; Essex.
Kansas City, Mo.—B. F. Ellett of Ellett Shoe Co.; United States.
New Berne, N. C.—H. B. Marks of O. Marks & Sons; Touraine.
New York City — W. W. Bowman of Charles Williams Stores; 21 Columbia Street.
New York City—Allen J. Cantor; United States.
New York City—B. B. Newbauer; United States.
Philadelphia, Pa.—A. Davidson; United States.
Pittsburgh, Pa.—A. M. Bibro of Frank & Sedar; Essex.
San Francisco, Cal.—D. L. Aronson of Cahn Nickelsburg & Co.; 135 Lincoln Street.
San Francisco, Cal.—Budd Reedy of Cahn Nickelsburg & Co.; Essex.
San Francisco, Cal.—G. R. Weeks of William Marvin Co.; Touraine.
San Juan, P. R.—Jose M. Sahl; United States.
St. Louis, Mo.—G. E. Lippman of James Clark Leather Co.; Essex.
St. Paul, Minn.—Cris Miss of C. Gotzian Co.; Adams.
Toledo, Ohio—J. F. Cummins of R. H. Lane & Co.; United States.

LEATHER BUYERS

Lynchburg, Va.—Pryor N. Smith of Smith Briscoe Co.; Essex.
New York City—H. Gordon; United States.
Rochester, N. Y.—A. C. Hatch; United States.

The Christian Science Monitor is on file at the rooms of the Shoe and Leather Association, 166 Essex Street, Boston.

LACKAWANNA RAILROAD

NEW YORK, New York—The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad will show earnings of about $16.48 a share on the $42,277,000 capital stock ($50 par value) in its report for the year ended December 31, 1919. If the road had been operated for its own account, instead of under federal rental, earnings would have amounted to only about $12 a share. The certified standard return is $15,749,477, whereas the net operating income for the 12 months was only $11,947,364. This means a loss to the government of $3,802,113.

AMERICAN CAN

NEW YORK, New York — Though the earnings of the American Can Company in 1919 registered an improvement over the preceding year, when $7.55 a share was shown for the common stock, there is no immediate prospect of an inauguration of dividends on the junior issue. Borrowing will be necessary again this year to finance the company's tinplate needs and the management feels that common stock dividends should be postponed while the working capital requirements continue at an abnormal level.

HASKELL & BARKER

NEW YORK, New York—The Haskell & Barker Car Company, Inc., will probably issue its annual statement for the 12 months ended January 31, 1920, on or about April 14 next. Earnings, after all charges and taxes, are expected to be at least on a par with the $12.35 a share returned in the fiscal period ended January 31, 1918. This would mean the company had earned its dividend more than three times.

ILLINOIS BRICK

CHICAGO, Illinois — The Illinois Brick Company reports net earnings for 1919 of $355,909. The balance sheet shows a surplus of $224,606.

UNITED STATES COMMERCE IN 1919

United Kingdom Is Best Customer, Exports to British Isles Amounting to 28 Per Cent of Total Foreign Sales

NEW YORK, New York—The United Kingdom, as always, leads all other countries in value and volume of current United States commerce. Exports to the British Isles in 1919 formed 28 per cent of the United States total foreign sales. Large as was the amount ($2,279,178,048), its proportion to United States total exports was not much larger than in 1913, when it was 24 per cent, though amounting to only $590,732,398. Imports from the United Kingdom were 21 per cent of United States 1919 imports, compared with 15 per cent in 1913. They were, however, only 18 per cent of the exports to Britain compared with 46 per cent in 1913.

Canada, for some time holding second place in United States export trade, outranks all countries in imports. Cuba follows with a 1919 gain of $140,000,000 in imports. An increase of $108,000,000 in Japanese imports gave that country a trade balance of $43,000,000 for the year, though United States exports to her were $93,000,000 higher than in 1918.

Gain in Exports

The increase in exports to European neutrals and Germanic countries was $781,365,000, exclusive of Switzerland. Exports to all these countries have ever since the release of embargoes run many times in value over 1913. In fact, 1919 exports to all leading countries except Germany and Russia show gains over the 1913 figures, indicative of the high upward swing of prices. All leading countries, except France, Italy, and Canada, also show heavy gains in the value of American purchases over the 1918 figures.

Comparative figures for 1919 and 1918 of the export and import trade with leading countries:

EXPORTS 12 months—	1919	1918
United Kingdom	$2,279,178,048	$2,061,292,543
France	893,368,996	931,199,774
Italy	442,676,842	492,174,547
Belgium	377,876,308	154,649,338
Greece	42,883,610	4,346,471
Austria-Hungary	42,211,564	.....
Germany	92,761,314	.....
Denmark	163,965,478	11,353,845
Netherlands	255,134,594	11,369,269
Norway	135,134,594	36,137,464
Spain	102,819,694	69,188,733
Sweden	133,063,131	15,674,108
Russia in Europe	27,757,513	8,902,449
Canada	734,267,286	886,877,584
Mexico	131,451,901	97,788,736
Cuba	278,391,222	227,156,047
Argentina	155,968,390	105,104,548
Brazil	114,656,300	57,391,417
China	105,514,962	52,570,579
British E I	81,514,358	51,354,855
Japan	366,364,593	273,774,685
Russia in Asia	54,678,672	8,433,069
Australia & N Z	123,255,644	101,824,158
Philippine Islds.	70,310,262	52,975,672
British Africa	59,452,756	43,758,997
IMPORTS		
United Kingdom	$309,189,865	$148,614,815
France	123,871,409	159,509,854
Italy	59,048,446	24,340,022
Belgium	7,700,100	7,713,964
Austria-Hungary	2,390,973	97,323
Germany	10,624,229	317,706
Netherlands	75,506,503	8,824,419
Norway	7,371,249	2,015,851
Spain	49,391,903	18,488,289
Sweden	13,825,982	5,935,490
Switzerland	27,687,818	16,882,742
Russia in Europe	2,953,480	6,784,603
Canada	494,693,869	451,695,009
Cuba	418,610,263	278,635,027
Argentina	199,158,401	228,388,215
Brazil	233,570,620	98,038,132
Chile	82,442,364	166,082,920
China	154,153,751	110,970,969
British E I	322,147,773	299,108,107
Japan	409,853,213	301,943,058
Australia & N Z	79,489,432	94,780,800
Philippine Islds.	66,289,336	85,926,717

RICE CROP LEADS IN LOUISIANA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana — The rice crop of Louisiana for 1919, for the first time in the history of the State, leads all other crops of the State in value, according to figures compiled by Lionel L. James, agent for the United States Department of Agriculture. For many years cotton was the leading crop, with corn second, sugar third, and rice fourth. On account of the high prices, and the greatly increased consumption of rice last year, however, coupled with a considerable increase in the area planted, this cereal brought $53,420,000, compared with $32,573,000 in 1918, a gain of $20,847,000. The average price received in 1919 was $2.71 a bushel, compared with $1.95 in 1918.

Cotton for 1919 brought the growers only $52,500,000, compared with $80,811,000 for 1918, though the average price for the 1919 crop was 35 cents, compared with 27.5 cents in 1918. This decrease of $28,811,000 in the value of Louisiana's cotton crop is accounted for by a decrease in production of 288,000 bales, the 1919 crop consisting of only 300,000 bales, compared with 588,000 in 1918. The value of the corn crop of the State showed an increase of $2,194,000 for 1919 over that of 1918, when the crop sold for $46,368,000.

LIBERTY TRUST NEW QUARTERS

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The newly enlarged quarters of the Liberty Trust Company at 197 Washington Street will be thrown open to public inspection this morning at 9 o'clock, and through the day until 4 o'clock "open house" will be observed with appropriate ceremonies.

CANADIAN FUNDS

MONTREAL, Quebec—The premium on the New York exchange reached 17½ per cent yesterday, compared with 14⅞ and 15 per cent at the outset and with 13½ per cent on Tuesday.

BIGGEST EXCHANGE BREAK IN HISTORY

NEW YORK, New York — Bills on London fell to $3.19, an overnight depreciation of 14 cents and a decline from last week's final price, of 31 cents.

French, Italian, Belgian and various other rates gave way with the British quotation, all recording the greatest depreciation in their history at this center. Reports from Montreal indicated that the American dollar had reached a new high premium in that market. Banks and dealers in foreign commercial bills reported further heavy offerings on London with less pressure of French and Italian remittances.

In the afternoon trading, sterling rebounded to $3.31. The rally was attributed to unofficial reports that Great Britain had prohibited the importation of cotton. There were similar recoveries in other exchanges and the advances were so rapid dealers scarcely could follow the fluctuations.

The closing rates were: Sterling 60-day bills 3.24, commercial 60-day bills on banks 3.24, commercial 60-day bills 3.23½, demand 3.27¼, cables 3.28. Francs demand 15.04, cables 15.02. Belgian francs demand 14.82, cables 14.80. Guilders demand 37¼, cables 37¾. Lire demand 19.10, cables 19.08. Marks demand 1.00, cables 1.02. Government bonds weak, railroad bonds heavy. Time loans, 60 days, 90 days, and 6 months 8½. Mercantile paper 6 per cent.

Call money opened 14, high 25, low 14, last 25, closed 25, ruling rate 18 per cent.

LONDON MARKET QUIET AND MIXED

LONDON, England—There was only a small turnover in securities yesterday and the markets were without a leader. Domestic issues displayed more stability. There was a moderate demand for investment. Speeches at the semi-annual meetings of the banks were helpful.

Oils were reactionary. Shell Transports were 13 3-16 and Mexican Eagles 11⅝. Foreign loans wavered owing to the demoralization in foreign exchange. Kaffirs were firmer on buying for Johannesburg account. There was profit-taking in diamond descriptions. The industrial section was mixed. Hudson Bay was 8 11-16.

Consols were 49⅛, British 5s 1929-47 91, British 4½s 83¼.

COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Henry Hentz & Co.)

NEW YORK, New York—Cotton prices yesterday ranged as follows:

	Open	High	Low	Last sale
March	35.60	35.60	33.75	34.55
May	33.40	33.40	32.15	32.56
July	31.30	31.37	29.49	30.36
October	29.10	29.10	27.67	28.30
December	28.60	28.60	27.20	27.85

Spots 37.55, down 105 points.

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the New Orleans Cotton Exchange via Henry Hentz & Co.'s private wire.)

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Cotton prices yesterday ranged as follows:

	Open	High	Low	Last sale
March	36.75	36.75	35.00	35.55
May	34.20	34.27	32.13	32.21
July	32.03	32.15	30.32	31.15

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked
Anglo-American Oil	26	27
Atlantic Refining	1450	1500
Buckeye Pipe	96	99
Crescent Pipe	33	35
Cumberland Pipe	115	125
Eureka Pipe	140	150
Galena Signal com	78	82
Galena Signal pref	100	106
Illinois Pipe Line	172	176
International Pet	56½	58
Ohio Oil	355	360
Penn-Mex Fuel	56	60
Prairie Pipe	255	260
Southern Pipe	160	165
South Penn	315	325
S O of Indiana	700	710
S O of Kansas	625	650
S O of Kentucky	420	430
S O of Nebraska	500	525
S O of New Jersey	735	740
S O of New York	415	420
S O of Ohio	525	545
Union Tank	115	120
Vacuum Oil	415	425
S O Old Stock (all on)	2535	

DEFLATION IN ENGLAND

LONDON, England — The British Treasury has decreased the paper money in circulation by £20,000,000 during the last six weeks as part of the policy of financial readjustment, it is learned from an authoritative source. Ten per cent of the currency in circulation is now backed by gold, it is stated.

LUMBER PRICES STILL SOARING

Advance of 200 to 300 Per Cent Since the Year 1914—Production Well Below Normal, Although Demand Is Greater

NEW YORK, New York—Present lumber prices are the highest in the history of the industry. Since 1914 they have advanced from 200 per cent to 300 per cent with about 5 per cent advance since January 1. Many of the leading producers predict advances for at least six months and some look for no decline within two years. However, few producers are closing contracts for delivery later than July 1.

The greatest advance in lumber prices occurred in 1919 as restriction of building checked demand and prevented soaring prices following America's entrance into the war. Gum, which sold in 1914 at $45 a thousand, now sells at $200. Box-board during the same period has advanced from $15 to $42 a thousand. It now costs a southern mill about $55 to produce 1000 feet of lumber compared with about $22 in 1914.

Production is estimated at 65 per cent of normal and demand is about 40 per cent above normal. The most striking feature in the present shortage is the fact that lumber concerns with large holdings will not destroy their stumpage to capacity on account of the excess profits tax, and certain mills, refusing to sacrifice their assets, have closed temporarily.

The southern timber supply is decreasing rapidly. A large producer just returning from the South estimates that within the next five years 50 mills in Texas and Louisiana will be out of business. Some holdings may last 30 years.

Europe needs lumber but will not come heavily into the market until the exchange situation is cleared. Exporters are handicapped by congestion in foreign ports. A lumber-carrying ship normally making six trips a year now makes only three. It is estimated that England needs 400,000 new houses.

Railroads will need great quantities of cross ties since renewals under government control were far below normal. Roads in the Allegheny region normally renewed about 8,300,000 annually, but in 1918 renewals under government control amounted to only 5,471,000.

AMERICANS FINANCE TZECH COTTON TRADE

NEW YORK, New York—Contracts by which several million dollars of American money will be used to finance and put on its feet the cotton manufacturing industry in Tzecho-Slovakia have recently been consummated. A syndicate of New York and Philadelphia interests has, it is understood, made arrangements to take over a controlling interest in several of the largest cotton mills in Tzecho-Slovakia and to supply the necessary capital to operate them.

So far as can be ascertained, the contracts call for the supply of cotton from this country and its manufacture and sale in Europe on a profit-sharing basis.

The McFadden cotton interests of Philadelphia are said to be the principals in the matter. With them are associated the American International Corporation and several private capitalists of this city.

While present arrangements deal only with cotton goods, it is believed that the interests in question are likely later to go into the development of other industries in Tzecho-Slovakia.

Representatives of the syndicate sail for Europe this week.

CHICAGO BOARD

Yesterday's Market

(Reported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.)

Corn—	Open	High	Low	Close
February	1.42	1.42	1.38½	1.40a
March	...	...	...	1.37½
May	1.34	1.34	1.31¼	1.32¾
July	1.31	1.31	1.28¼	1.29⅞
September	...	1.28¼	1.25½	1.27¼
Oats—				
May	.81¾	.81¾	.78⅞	.79⅞
July	.74½	.74½	.71¾	.72⅝
Pork—				
May	....	37.25	35.40	35.80
Lard—				
May	22.15	22.15	21.20	21.40a
July	....	22.40	21.60	21.92a

NILES-BEMENT-POND

NEW YORK, New York—Niles-Bement-Pond reports for the year ended December 31, 1919, net profits, after expenses and taxes, of $2,280,624, compared with $3,181,933 in 1918.

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LETHBRIDGE PLANS MORE IRRIGATION

Expert to Make Further Report in View of Success of Previous Scheme in Northern Districts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

EDMONTON, Alberta—George G. Anderson, irrigation expert from Los Angeles, California, United States of America, who was commissioned by the provincial government to make a survey of the northern Lethbridge irrigation project, has been commissioned further by the government to prepare an official report on his investigations for submission to the Legislature. The revision of the irrigation districts and the regulations governing the new irrigation schemes in southern Alberta in which the provincial and Dominion governments will be jointly interested, will form one of the main features of the legislative program at the coming session of the House. Since the expenditure of a great amount of money is involved, the irrigation policy will, it is expected, be the heaviest and most important of the public bills.

The Lethbridge scheme involves an expenditure of probably $4,000,000. A tract of some 100,000 acres is to be watered according to the plans already prepared, and a vote on the project will be taken in the municipal irrigation district in the near future, after which it will be for the Province to assume its share of the work, if so decided. While the irrigation work in the northern Lethbridge district is the first of several irrigation schemes afoot, it is not the largest, and it is expected that it will be followed by the southern Lethbridge scheme, which will involve a larger acreage and correspondingly larger outlay. Mr. Anderson states that he has already gone over the ground in the northern Lethbridge district, and sees enough to convince him that there are great possibilities in the undertaking, and that the country can be made a district of great agricultural value by means of irrigation. He is satisfied that an adequate water supply is available, and he has found that the survey work already done by the federal government has been carried out with great care and accuracy, but the estimate of cost as currently accepted he believes to be considerably under the amount that would be actually required.

Yield of Irrigated Belt

The Lethbridge district already has an irrigation belt comprising 82,230 acres, divided approximately as follows: Magrath district, 2000 acres; Raymond, Welling, and Stirling districts, 8000; Coaldale-Lethbridge district, 71,000 acres. The alfalfa and hay crops grown on the irrigated lands in 1919 were very heavy and were harvested in first-class condition. The acreages under grain that had water applied to them at opportune times produced very good crops. One farmer in the Coaldale district harvested a 35-acre field of flax which yielded him a return of about $180 an acre. More than 900 bushels were threshed off the field, and this is worth $5 a bushel for ordinary commercial purposes at the present time, and $6 a bushel for seed. It is not generally accepted that irrigation is applicable in the case of flax, but this farmer has disproved the theory. While the general average of wheat is quoted at 20 bushels an acre, another Coaldale farmer harvested a 40-acre field which yielded 52 bushels an acre, while many 40-bushel crops were reported.

Large Holdings Broken Up

Many of the larger holdings of irrigated land in the district are being broken up into smaller holdings, upon which industrious individual farmers are establishing themselves. Irrigation farming, with its steadier year round operations, lends itself better to concentrated individual effort on smaller areas, in contrast with grain farming on larger acreage with a busy rush in the spring and another in the autumn. Many sales of irrigated farms have been recorded at prices running from $80 per acre upward.

During the past year several loans have been made on irrigated farms both by mortgage companies and individuals, the steady proved yields from these farms recorded over the 16 years during which the irrigated lands around Lethbridge, Raymond, Magrath and Coaldale have been developed having demonstrated the absolute safety of this form of investment.

VICTORIA'S NEW GOVERNMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VICTORIA, British Columbia—The results of the municipal elections here were of more than average interest because the electors were asked by referendum to decide what form of government they would approve in the future, the verdict being in favor of a mayor and 10 aldermen, as at present, but with the difference that half of the board of aldermen should be elected for a two-year term. At present, all municipal elections to the City Council are for a year's duration. Another innovation for this city approved by the electors by a two-to-one vote, was that of proportional representation, which will be put in force in connection with future municipal contests.

WOMAN CANDIDATE IN ELECTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WOLFVILLE, Nova Scotia—With the nomination of Mrs. Laura Haliburton Moore as a candidate in the coming election of town councillors, a woman is for the first time in the field in a civic election in Nova Scotia. Mrs. Moore is a nominee of the Wolfville Civic Club. It is expected that the women electors will make Mrs. Moore's success at the polls a certainty.

MUSIC

The Revival of "Princess Ida"

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—With the coming of Christmas the season of Gilbert and Sullivan opera at the Princes Theater entered upon its repertory period, the works already produced alternating with revivals of others. "Princess Ida" was revived in this way on December 30, and was rapturously received by the audience. Quite rightly so, too, for it is as good a piece of work as the company has yet done—which is saying much—and the opera itself is far better than tradition had led one to suppose. It was first produced in January, 1884, ran for over a year, was withdrawn to be followed by "The Mikado," and has never been revived until now. Somehow or other it acquired the sobriquet of a "failure." But the present generation has obviously decided to reverse this judgment, and time has once more proved Sullivan a sound judge of his own things. He himself believed "Princess Ida" to contain some of his best work.

The opera differs from most of the others belonging to the series by being written in blank verse—a medium neither ductile nor effervescent enough to suit Gilbert's whimsical genius—and it is accordingly most successful, from the public point of view, when it is least like blank verse. The lyrics interspersed, though, are purely Gilbertian and delicious. The justification for the use of blank verse is that the opera is a respectful parody of Tennyson's "Princess," the plot turning upon the fact that Prince Hilarion, son of King Hildebrand, and Princess Ida, daughter of King Gama, have been married in infancy for state reasons, but that now, when they are grown up and the contract is to be fulfilled, Princess Ida refuses to come to her husband. Instead, she has established herself as the head of a woman's university, from which all men (even chess men!) are excluded.

The second act takes place in the grounds of this university, giving scope for a charming woodland setting, and an immense amount of fun is provided by the hundred earnest, lovely students, and the adventures which accrue when Prince Hilarion, with his friends, Cyril and Florian, obtain access to the place and disguise themselves as new pupils. In the third act, Ida, already won at heart by the wooing of Hilarion, yields, as she puts it, to save her "poor old father," whose imprisonment as a hostage has been made unbearable to him because King Hildebrand treats him so well that

They give me this and they give me that,
And I've nothing whatever to grumble at!

Thus all ends happily.

Judged as a whole, one can see that the greatest strength of the opera is also the greatest weakness, which sounds topsy-turvy enough for Gilbert himself; and its success and failure center in the second act. This is so extraordinarily good that it is about the best thing Sullivan ever wrote, and being so good, it eclipses Acts I and III, upsetting the balance of construction. For this the libretto is responsible. Sullivan was too finely sensitive to the words he set not to be affected by them, and though the first and third acts are good, they are tinged with formality and incoherence. Only in Act II does Gilbert give full play to his humor, and at once Sullivan's music is more than a match. It sweeps on in a singing tide of mirth: the vocal parts reveal endless resources of melody and merry rhythm, and the orchestration is a joy in itself. Words cannot convey its details, but the general effect is that the strings dance along with the main action, while the wind instruments play about through the score like so many laughing commentaries.

Characterization, clear cut and vivid, is a marked element in the Gilbert and Sullivan scheme. Though "Princess Ida" offers fewer opportunities for this than such a piece as "The Yeomen of the Guard," the company now playing at the Princes Theater made a brilliant effect with those that came their way. They are as good at acting as at singing. It was difficult to believe that Henry Lytton, who a few weeks ago was that superb old grandee of Spain, the Duke of Plaza-Toro, or more recently, the genial, plebeian Ko Ko, was now the crabbed King Gama. "A wonderful make-up," murmured a dramatic critic in the audience. Then there was Derek Oldham, whom one remembered as Fairfax, soldierly and pathetic. He appeared here as Cyril, bubbling over with sheer youthful humor, and contrived to convey such personal enjoyment in the part and all its fun that the audience could not but share it and laugh with him. Nellie Briercliffe, as Melissa, made as captivating a young minx as Cyril did a "mink," or whatever is the masculine form of the appellation, and their comedy playing might have won approval even from Shakespeare himself.

Bertha Lewis as Lady Blanche, the determined philosopher; Leo Sheffield as King Hildebrand, got up to look like a flattering portrait of Charlemagne; Sylvia Cecil as Princess Ida; James Hay as Hilarion; and Gordon Cleather as Florian, were all excellent. Only the men of the chorus were a little disappointing: their tone was rough, their acting perfunctory. The women, however, sang and acted charmingly, and the teamwork of the whole company, principals and chorus, shows what brilliance can be obtained when, as here, the same people have worked together for long and can thus play into each other's hands with perfect confidence.

The costumes and staging deserve praise for their artistic fitness. The wealth of color and medieval romance, glowing and rich as they are, never become obtrusive for one instant. In fact, as Charles II said of his tactful Minister, Godolphin, they are "never in the way and never out of the way."

STATISTICS AS GUIDE FOR THE DOMINION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—The first annual report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics has just been issued by the government. The bureau was brought into existence by special legislation passed in 1918, and it has just closed its operations for the initial year. This report deals very largely with the origin, purpose, and organization of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, which, it might be mentioned, is an adjunct of the Department of Trade and Commerce. R. H. Coats, the Dominion statistician, referring to the organization of the bureau, declares that one of the lessons of the war has been that the days of laissez faire have gone and that statistics must more and more become the guide of the government. In looking at the new bureau from an historical point of view it might be mentioned that in 1912 a departmental commission was appointed "to examine and report upon the official statistics of Canada," which commission report condemned the existing conditions as unsatisfactory and suggested as a remedy the centralization of statistics. The first step toward carrying out the report of the commission was the creation of the office of Dominion Statistician in 1915, who took over duties which had been previously performed by the chief officer of the census and statistics office.

The Statistics Act, 1918, was designed to give final form to the statistical policy of Canada and crystallize the finding of the statistical commission of 1912 in the light of subsequent research and investigation. Under its title it consolidates the Census Act, the General Statistics Act, the Railroad Statistics Act, and the Criminal Statistics Act. The act thus provides for the creation of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and outlines its functions. The bureau is embraced in 11 main divisions as follows: Division I, devoted to Administration, was, as the name implies, in executive and general control. The actual field of statistics was apportioned among the remaining divisions as follows: Division II, Population (demography)—the Census; Division III, Agriculture; Division IV, the Industrial Census (fisheries, furs, forestry, dairy factories, mines, central power stations, general manufactures, and construction); Division V, Exports and Imports; Division VI, Transportation (land and water); Division VII, Internal Trade, Prices, etc.; Division VIII, Finance (public and private)—Wealth, Debt, Taxation; Division IX, Administration of Justice; Division X, Education; Division XI, General Statistics—the Canada Year Book.

WINNIPEG WOMEN AND THE VOTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba — Disenfranchisement of the women voters was not the result of Mayor C. F. Gray's casting vote recently against adult suffrage in the council. He issued a statement that the city is empowered to grant wives and daughters of landowners and wives of tenants the vote at the next municipal elections, and the machinery will be put into operation this year to place them on the voters' roll. "The women," he said, "are under the impression that because of my casting vote, they are not entitled to vote. This is insidious propaganda which is being circulated by those in opposition to my decision. The women of Winnipeg should understand that the Legislature, at the last session, gave the city power to widen the franchise to give the women the right to vote, but the machinery had not been put in operation last year. We want it to be effective this year and will do everything we can to give them a vote at the elections at the end of the term."

WINNIPEG SOCIALIST NOMINATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba — Robert B. Russell has announced himself a candidate for the Manitoba provincial Legislature on the Socialist platform. Mr. Russell's intention of offering himself for election to a seat in the provincial House was stated by the Socialist Party of Canada, Winnipeg Local No. 3, who nominated him. Mr. Russell was convicted on December 24 by a jury in Mr. Justice Metcalfe's court of seditious conspiracy on six counts, the charges arising out of the strike in May and June last. He was sentenced to two years on each count, to run concurrently, and is now in the Stony Mountain penitentiary. The Socialist Party of Canada was mentioned scores of times in the evidence given against Russell and was described by Judge Metcalfe as being an organization with extremely radical tendencies and ideals.

BUILDING INCREASE IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—According to returns recently issued, the amount of building construction in 1919 in Canada was double that of the previous year. Reports received from 28 centers gives a total of $73,684,453 as against some $35,000,000 for the previous year. Building permits to the number of 21,673 were issued as against 13,472 in 1918. It is said that the outlook for 1920 indicates a big increase in building operations during the current year.

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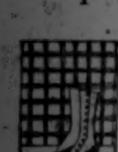

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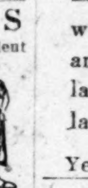

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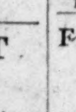

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Winter Butterflies

BY F. W. FROHAWK, M.B.O.V., F.E.S.

I

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The title Winter Butterflies does not appear to be a very appropriate one for such frail, sun-loving creatures as butterflies, which are generally associated with summer skies, the song of birds, the hum of bees and flowers of the field. It must, however, be remembered that certain species occasionally make their appearance during the winter months, when a warm and sunny spell prevails, if only for a day or two, which then arouses them from their winter's sleep, and induces them to take flights of short duration in the buoyant, sunny rays. Also at such times the common little pipistrelle bat may be awakened from its slumbers by the same genial warmth, when it flits about in the noonday sun.

Of the 68 different kinds of British butterflies, seven only pass the winter months in a state of hibernation. These are the Brimstone, Comma, small Tortoise-Shell, large Tortoise-Shell, Camberwell Beauty, Peacock, and the Red Admiral. It is these seven species which will be dealt with in the present series of short articles.

The Brimstone (gonepteryx rhamni). This charming butterfly, which is also commonly known as the Sulphur, is one of the first of the hibernating species to make its appearance in the early spring, and may often be met with in February as soon as the temperature is warm enough to awaken it from its torpidity; it then takes flight in search of early flowers along hedgerows, lanes, and gardens.

The normal time for the Brimstone to appear on the wing is during the first warm days of March; during this month and April it commonly frequents gardens, and is one of the most attractive of British butterflies, especially the male with his upper surface of a glowing, rich lemon-yellow, which makes it so conspicuous during flight; but its coloring so admirably harmonizes with the early flowers of spring, such as the coltsfoot, dandelion, daffodil, and primrose, that as soon as it settles upon them to sip the sweet nectar, it at once becomes inconspicuous.

Owing to the perfect condition of many of the hibernated specimens, some of the older authors supposed that there were two broods in the season, one appearing in the spring and one in the autumn, but such an idea has long since been proved to be false. Only one brood occurs in the year, in either July or August, according to the date of egg-laying or climatic conditions of the summer. Apparently the Brimstone frequently enters into hibernation very shortly after its emergence from the chrysalis, when it then selects for the purpose some evergreen, chiefly ivy or holly, and clings to the underside of a leaf, its only shelter where to pass the autumn and winter months, but it then is rendered practically invisible from its extraordinary resemblance in both form and coloring to the surrounding foliage of its hibernaculum. When an ivy leaf is selected, the similarity between the sleeping butterfly and the leaves is so perfect that it is one of the most remarkable examples of protective resemblance occurring in nature: its similarity is so complete that it requires no further protection. The specimen was first discovered one night at the end of the previous September by aid of lamplight; from that time it was kept under close observation almost daily, and it was noted that the butterfly remained absolutely motionless throughout the whole time, fully five months. Upon visiting other spots at nighttime, and turning a lamp on the patch of ivy, the butterfly was immediately plainly seen, appearing almost white against the dark green foliage in the artificial light, but by daylight it was quite the reverse, and most difficult to locate, and to the casual observer quite undiscernible, so much so, that, for a test, six persons were taken to the place at the same time to try to detect it; although the patch of ivy immediately surrounding the insect was pointed out to them, they all had to give up the search, as it was quite invisible to them, owing to its perfect similarity with the ivy leaves. By day the shadow cast by the leaf over the butterfly produced a green hue, which greatly added to the obliterative coloring. The butterfly merely selected one of the outer leaves, and simply rested on the undersurface, fully exposed to everything, its only shelter being the ivy leaf. The way in which it clung to the smooth surface throughout the roughest windy weather, without losing its foothold, was remarkable. It clung to the leaf with its middle and hind pairs of feet, the front pair were folded up along the body. It awoke on March 7 and flew away.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"Pop! goes the weasel"

Suliman's House

Do you remember Ram Chandra, and how his father built a house? All Indians are not wanting in thrift. I knew a family of mistris (artisans) who wanted a few rooms built on to their house. Suliman, one of the sons of the house, worked at a neighboring factory. He decided that no money must be borrowed, and none spent unless absolutely necessary.

There was no difficulty about land. The land on which Suliman's house was built belonged to the family. As for bricks, Suliman soon settled that. He wasn't going to waste his substance on bricks. Suliman lived in a big, joint family, he had plenty of brothers, and he believed in giving them plenty of work. He himself worked long hours at the factory, but he found time to direct his brothers in his spare time, and he put in lots of hard work himself on Saturdays and Sundays.

Like Ram Chandra's father, Suliman got the material for his house by digging out a pond. He and his brothers dug out the soil with their own strong hands. The clay so dug out, they kneaded into bricks, which they piled into a brick kiln, and burned to a good, hard red. They made beams from trees which grew on their own land, and they dried the leaves of the palm trees into thatch. Window frames, bars, and doors, they fashioned themselves from the wood of their own trees. Finally, Suliman borrowed a road roller, and made a fine, hard road up to his door. And that door was worth looking at, too, for Suliman begged a tin of green paint, and finished his job in style. Now Suliman has the finest house in the jungle.

A funny thing about Indian building is that no family seems to consider it a hardship to live in a house which is in process of being built. A plan for a spring clean they wouldn't entertain for a moment, but the prospect of adding a new wing on to the end of their house or a new courtyard on to the front doesn't trouble them at all, even though it deprives them of a front door for an indefinite period.

I once went to visit the family of a rich man. He was an old resident in the locality, and I was very much surprised to find that I had to pass through a huge courtyard and several half-built rooms before I arrived at an inhabited portion of the house. One could hardly hear oneself speak for the tap, tap of the raj mistris (masons). I was about to express my sympathy for this uncomfortable state of affairs, when it occurred to me that every one expected me to be much impressed with the wealth of a family who could thus keep up a perpetual building and enlarging of the patriarchal mansion. So I hastily changed my condolences into congratulations. I admired the rooms which were already finished, and spoke with wonder of the magnificence of the house when the latest additions should be complete. All round the house and the heaps of bricks, busy folk were building stacks of straw and thatched barns for rice. Everything was in a mess, and all round was a babel of tapping and scraping, but every one was happy, for the mess to them meant progress and the noise prosperity.

Snowflakes

"Come along, you others,"
Called the little flake of snow,
"I'm in such a hurry,
And we've quite a way to go
To reach the land we've heard of,
So beautiful, below."

Flakes of all descriptions,
In their millions, sped to earth,
Wond'ring what they'd find there,
And if what they found were worth
Relinquishing their skylarks,
So full of care-free mirth.

Soon they glimpsed a garden
And a house upon a hill,
Fields with cows a-grazing,
And a lake with waters still.
"Oh, look!" the flakes cried quickly,
And cheered with a will.

"Why! the earth is colored,
And I thought it would be white,"
Spoke one flake, a-twirling
In the fading evening light.
"It will be," laughed the others,
"We'll change it overnight!"

An Impromptu Party

"Raining again!" murmured Harold. "Whatever shall we do today?"

Mother looked at the boy sympathetically and tried to think of something quite fresh for them to do.

"I have it!" she cried suddenly. "Let's give an impromptu party this very afternoon, and to make it out of the ordinary, we'll get the children to come in fancy headdresses, which they must make up from things they have in the house. I'll go and write the notes of invitation straight away. If Harold will deliver them at the different houses, while Enid and I sort over the scrap bag for headgear for the family."

Harold was quite ready to go out in the rain for such a purpose, and started putting on his boots directly, while he and Enid issued instructions as to who were to be asked.

"We can only ask those who live quite near," warned Mother, "because we shan't be able to get at those at a distance in time. Still, we ought to be able to get quite a fair amount of people."

Finally they found they had asked about 16 children, and the precious missives were intrusted to Harold's care, and off he sped with them.

"Don't be longer than you can help," said Enid, "because you'll have to come and consult about your own headdress, and get it ready."

"Don't you worry," answered the boy. "I won't be half a jiffy."

It was quite easy to decide headdresses for Mother and Enid. Mother was to be Mary, Queen of Scots, because she had a fancy dress representing this character, and would wear the cap. Enid was to wear her best summer Leghorn hat with the blue ribbon, calling herself "Little Bo-Peep," and carrying a crook made from a walking-stick wound round with broad white tape, with a blue bow on top to finish it off. Little Mick was soon provided for, with an old black velvet hat-shape of Mother's, which, when, decorated with a long white feather, turned him into a dear little "Lord Fauntleroy." When Enid discovered a treasure in the shape of a blue velvet cape lined with quilted pale blue satin, nothing would satisfy her but that Micky must be dressed wholly according to the part, with one of his frilly white blouses, and a pair of her own long white silk stockings pulled up over his short knickers, and secured above the knee by blue silk garters, the picture being completed by a pale blue sash round the waist.

Harold was the difficulty.

"An Eton suit doesn't seem to go with fantastic headgear," Enid, who had an artistic eye, remarked disconsolately.

Harold, however, solved the difficulty when he returned, by producing a red Turkish fez from the recesses of Father's study—the room which no feminine hands were ever allowed to "put straight."

The family were now provided for, and the only preparation needed was to transform the walking stick into a shepherdess' crook and to sew the white feather on to Micky's hat. When dressed, he looked a perfect little picture, with his fair curls, round, rosy face, and big blue eyes. Enid was convinced he would be the success of the afternoon, though she made a charming vision herself, with her white net party frock with blue sash, and her pretty hat. Harold tried to assume a truculent expression which he deemed in accord with his cap, but it was very difficult to keep it up for more than a minute or two at a time.

As it neared three o'clock, the time for the party to begin, the children started guessing who would arrive first. The guests all arrived so punctually, however, that there was a constant stream of them coming in all together. The first to enter the drawing room was the Maid of the Mountains and her gypsy brother. They wore bandanna handkerchiefs on their heads, the girl's yellow and the boy's red, folded in gypsy fashion, and both wore large earrings, made from small gilt curtain rings and tied round their ears with a piece of white cotton. The boy wore a red sash round his waist, and his costume was most effective.

The Queen of Hearts was very grand, in a very long pointed cap made of paper and covered with red cloth, while hearts cut out of gold and silver paper were pasted all over it. One little couple came as Pierrot and Pierrette with white paper clowns' hats with a black wool pompon at the end, and to complete the picture, they wore white ruffles round their necks.

One boy caused much amusement by coming in a tight-fitting Balaclava helmet, calling himself Robin Hood, with bow and arrow all complete. There was a cook, a Harlequin (in a black skull cap), a Turkish lady in a long veil, an Indian prince with a turban made out of a spangly scarf (with a concealed bath towel as foundation), fastened together in front with a large old-fashioned brooch; an Alsatian peasant girl, with a large black bow in her hair; "France" in a small pointed red Liberty cap, with blue, white, and red cockades either side; Little Red Riding Hood; Henry VIII, in his sister's black velvet tam-o'-shanter, with a white feather attached thereto; and an Irish colleen with an emerald green scarf tied round her head.

When the guests had all arrived, they marched in procession round the room to music, and brilliant was the picture they presented. Games and dancing followed, and when the time came for them to leave, the rain had quite stopped, and the red sky gave promise of a fine day on the morrow.

"Well, children, did you enjoy yourselves?" inquired Mother tenderly, when she kissed them good-night.

"Oh, Mother, it was just a ripping idea of yours," answered Harold. "I enjoyed myself no end."

"It was grand fun," said Enid. And I am sure all the little guests would have agreed heartily.

"Keep to Left"

Popular Mechanics shows a picture of a heavy, galvanized iron traffic post on a concrete base, in the middle of the main street of a British Columbia town of 3000. At night the ground-glass sign at the top is electrically lighted. "Keep to Left" it says, for that is the rule of the road in British Columbia.

Nursery Rhyme

Pop! goes the weasel.
All around the cobbler's bench,
The monkey chased the weasel;
The monkey tho't 'twas all in fun,
Pop! goes the weasel!

"Tinny"

"Poof!" said the little tin kettle with the turned-up spout. "It won't be long before somebody buys me!"

He was hanging from a hook in the ceiling of an ironmonger's shop.

"I suppose," he said to a solemn-faced iron kettle on a shelf near by, "you have been here a very long time; in fact, you are looking quite dusty."

"You needn't be so conceited, Tinny," snapped out a perky-looking milk jug who had heard what he said. "P'raps you'll be dusty yourself some day!"

"Oh," said the solemn old black kettle, "Tinny isn't really conceited. He only thinks a good bit of himself." And Tinny, who was so very brilliant that he couldn't see anything, said "Yes."

"Nor so inquisitive," finished the milk jug; and the big black kettle, who always liked to make peace, called out, "Oh, no, he isn't inquisitive really; he only likes to know everything."

Just then the shop door opened, and the bell over it called out "Shop" in a high-pitched voice to the shopman. A lady and a little girl entered, and Tinny, who was listening very hard, heard the lady say, "I want a kettle, if you please."

"Yes, madam! What kind of kettle do you require?" and the shopman looked up at the kettles as he spoke. The little girl looked up, too.

"Oh, mamma!" she cried. "Do have that dear wee turned-up nose one."

"Which, darling?" said the lady.

"That," answered the little girl, pointing straight at Tinny.

"Oh, I see," said the shopman, and in a twinkling a long pole with a hook at the end of it, went and fetched Tinny down.

"I told you so," he had just time to whisper to the others. "Good-by."

"Oh, that will not do at all," the lady said when she saw Tinny. "It would not be of any good."

Now, all the other pots and pans and kettles heard what she said, and everything giggled and made such a clatter that the shopman said to the lady, "Them motor-busses shake the whole house as they pass!"

"I want a good strong kettle," the lady continued. "I think an iron one will be best," and Tinny felt rather small when the shopman placed the old dusty black kettle of the shelf next to him on the counter.

"Yes, that will do very nicely," he heard the lady say in a pleased voice, and she gave quite a lot of money for him.

"Oh, mamma," cried the child, loud enough for everything to hear, "I wonder how much that wee bright tinny one is, 'cause I could save up and have it to use when I have a party."

Of course, everything did hear, and there was such a clatter and jingling again that the shopman said: "What with toobes, underground railways, and motor-busses, the place don't seem solid sometimes. That one, miss," he added, meaning Tinny, "is tenpence ha'penny, and if you like, miss, I will put it by till you've saved up the money."

So Tinny was "put by" on the shelf where the black kettle had been so long, and had grown so dusty. A big ticket with "Sold" written across it in large letters, was tied to his spout. And so the dust began to settle on Tinny.

Nearly every day the long pole with the hook at the end fetched at least one of his comrades away. When the milk jug said good-by he also remarked that he did hope the little girl wouldn't be too big for parties by the time she had saved up 42 farthings! (You see, the milk jug was good at arithmetic and had found out how many farthings there were in tenpence halfpenny.)

And Tinny, who was very soon covered with dust, became the most modest little kettle in all the shop. He had really only been on the shelf two months, but the time passed very slowly up there, and he had begun to think that the little girl never would save up enough money to pay for him. At last one day, just as he had given up hope, he heard the little girl's voice in the shop.

"Oh, if you please, I have come for my kettle," she said.

So Tinny, when all the dust was wiped off, was taken to his new home. He met once more his old friend, the black kettle, who greeted him with the remark, "Better late than never!" On party days he went up into the nursery, and then he enjoyed himself very much; he used to sing to the little girl all the time, he was so very happy.

One day the little girl's nurse took him to the shop; she said he wanted mending. A bright patch was put on his side, and the shopman pronounced him as "good as new." On the way back, nurse put him on the kitchen table, and there opposite on the fire he saw the big iron kettle.

"Hello!" he whispered teasingly to Tinny, whose bright patch caught the light of the fire. "You don't seem to be lasting long."

"Oh, I'm all right," answered Tinny. "I'm just as good as new. I heard the shopman say so, and anyway," he added cheerfully, "I've made a little girl happy."

A Dry Rain

Impossible, you say, to be out in a heavy rainstorm without getting wet in the least? Not at all. It is reported that, out in the great Colorado desert, for instance, not infrequently rain may be seen falling from the clouds far overhead, but when it reaches a lower stratum of dry hot air high above the desert it is fully absorbed into this atmosphere long before it can possibly reach the ground. Moreover, the prevailing temperature during these strange "dry rains" often reaches 125 degrees Fahrenheit, being wholly unaffected by the cooling showers evaporating far above the earth.

Tumbleweed Tom

Tom's father was the most important man in the town, for he filled the positions of postmaster, station agent, telegraph operator, and constable. Of course, it was not a large town; in fact, no one ever spoke of it other than the "station." There was a small depot building, in one end of which was the express and baggage office, at the other end was the post office, and in the rear of the depot was a lean-to shed used as a store. That was another position Tom's father held—the storekeeper.

In addition to the depot, there was a cottage where Tom's father and mother lived, a water tank which supplied the engines with water, and a good-sized shed used for a garage and a place to tie the horses of those homesteaders who did not own an automobile.

The station was located on the edge of a desert in the western part of Nevada, and those who lived in that neighborhood had mostly taken up homesteads, for the soil was fertile, and a big ditch had been dug for irrigating purposes.

Tom did not like the place at first. It seemed a very lonesome spot for a lad, and the schoolhouse was so far away that Tom's mother taught him the lessons most boys learn at school. Tom was a lively youngster, and it was hard work for him to keep still, and he longed for the boys he used to play with in the village where he lived before his father came out to this desert country. But Tom was not the sort of a boy to sit down and sulk—he looked about for something to amuse himself with, and when he once got interested in his desert surroundings, he discovered that it wasn't such a bad place as it appeared to be.

There were the dancing whirlwinds which began their funny antics every afternoon. It would be perfectly still, the sun blazing away hot as could be, but the air was dry and never uncomfortable; then, far across the sagebrush and sand Tom would see a little spiral of dust twist up from the ground and go lazily waltzing over the desert. Pretty soon another spiral would spring out of the sand and move after the first one. Off in another direction more miniature whirlwinds would pick up columns of dust and begin their afternoon dance. Sometimes, several groups of whirlwinds would jump up from various points on the desert and move toward the same spot, and to Tom they seemed playing a delightful game, dancing to and fro, spinning about in large and small circles, and oftimes all coming together and forming one large column which would soar high into the heavens and then disappear from sight.

Then there were the strange little creatures living on the desert. Tom was surprised when he learned how many birds found a living amongst the sagebrush and sand. There were brightly colored lizards, odd little horned toads and ants and bugs—all apparently contented with their lots.

Most fun of all for Tom was his sport with the tumbleweeds. These plants grow rapidly on the desert, their branches spread out directly from the root and form a globe about the size and shape of a large pumpkin, sometimes much larger than this. The main branches are covered with tiny shoots, thousands of them, interlacing and preventing the plant from falling to pieces after it becomes dry. The blossoms are scarcely large enough to make much of a showing, but each plant bears a great quantity of flowers which turn into pods filled with tiny black seeds. When these seeds are ripe, the foliage drops off, the branches become dry and prickly, and the first breath of wind breaks the plant off at the root and it goes bouncing and rolling over the desert for all the world like a new kind of porcupine. This is the way in which the tumbleweed spreads its seeds, for at every movement the pods spill out some of the tiny seeds and they lodge in the sand, ready to sprout on the following year.

Tom thought it great fun to pretend these tumbleweeds were sheep, and he would romp after the bouncing, scuttling globes as they flitted over the ground when the wind blew.

One day the ditch tender, who rode his saddle-horse along the path by the irrigating canal, stopped to watch Tom herding his make-believe sheep. Then he spoke to the boy, and told him if he kept the tumbleweeds from dropping into the ditch, and would burn every plant which he could gather, the ditch owners would pay him for his trouble. At first Tom did not care to do this, for in his play the tumbleweeds had seemed like real companions; but when he learned that the seeds were spreading far and wide, and were being scattered the length of the irrigating canal, and were really becoming a nuisance to the homesteaders, Tom was glad to do as the ditch tender suggested.

After that, he was busier than ever herding the tumbleweeds, and all through the season he combined work and play in getting rid of the weeds. For this peculiar sort of work, Tom earned sufficient money to buy a pinto pony from the Indian who had pitched his compoodie not far from the station. It was great sport riding down tumbleweeds in a stiff wind storm, and the homesteaders used to laugh at the antics of the lad, and always spoke of him as "Tumbleweed Tom."

The Arab Folds His Tent

The Arab folds his tent and steals
Along the sandy way.
I make my little bed and start
Another lovely day.

The Arab turns his face unto
An unknown world of sand,
And I have many a lesson book
To read and understand.

THE HOME FORUM

A Journey Through the Desert

The way of providing for the passage of the desert is this: there is an agent in the town who keeps himself in communication with some of the desert Arabs that are hovering within a day's journey of the place. A party of these upon being guaranteed against seizure or other ill-treatment at the hands of the Governor come into the town, bringing with them the number of camels which you require, and then they stipulate for a certain sum to take you to the place of your destination in a given time. The agreement which they thus enter into includes a safe conduct through their country as well as the hire of the camels. According to the contract made with me I was to reach Cairo within ten days from the commencement of the journey. I had four camels, one for my baggage, one for each of my servants, and one for myself. Four Arabs, the owners of the camels, came with me on foot. My stores were a small soldier's tent, two bags of dried bread brought from the convent at Jerusalem, . . . two goatskins filled with water, . . . a cold tongue, and (of all things in the world) a jar of Irish butter which Mysseri had purchased from some merchant. There was also a small sack of charcoal, for the greater part of the desert through which we were to pass is destitute of fuel.

The camel kneels to receive her load, and for a while she will allow the packing to go on with silent resignation; but when she begins to suspect that her master is putting more than a just burthen upon her poor hump she turns round her supple neck and looks sadly upon the increasing load, and then gently remonstrates. . . .

The camel, like the elephant, is one of the old-fashioned sort of animals that still walk along upon the (now nearly exploded) plan of the ancient beasts that lived before the flood. She moves forward both her near legs at the same time, and then awkwardly swings round her off shoulder and haunch so as to repeat the maneuver on that side. Her pace, therefore, is an odd, disjointed and disjoining sort of movement that is rather disagreeable at first, but you soon grow reconciled to it. The height to which you are raised is of great advantage to you in passing the burning sands of the desert, for the air at such a distance from the ground is much cooler and more lively than that which circulates beneath.

For several miles beyond Gaza the land, which had been plentifully watered by the rains of the last week, was covered with rich verdure, and thickly jeweled with meadow flowers so fresh and fragrant that I began to grow almost uneasy, to fancy that the very desert was receding before me, and that the long-desired adventure of passing its "burning sands" was to end in a mere ride across a field. But as I advanced, the true character of the country began to display itself with sufficient clearness to dispel my apprehensions, and before the close of my first day's journey I had the gratification of finding that I was surrounded on all sides by a tract of real sand, and had nothing at all to complain of except that there peeped forth at intervals a few isolated blades of grass and many of those stunted shrubs which are the accustomed food of the camel.

Before sunset I came up with an encampment of Arabs (the encampment from which my camels had been brought), and my tent was pitched amongst theirs. I was now amongst the true Bedouins. Almost every man of this race closely resembles his brethren. Almost every man has large and finely formed features. . . . His gait is strangely majestic, and he marches along with his simple blanket as though he were wearing the purple. His common talk is a series of piercing screams and cries, more painful to the ear than the most excruciating fine music that I ever endured.—From "Eothen," by A. W. Kinglake.

Courtesy of the Boston Art Club, Boston, Massachusetts

"Lyric Poetry," from a wood block by John J. A. Murphy

On Acting Our Parts in Life Well

"It is, as far as it relates to our present being, the great end of education to raise ourselves above the vulgar; but what is intended by the vulgar is not, methinks, enough understood. In me, indeed, that word raises a quite different idea from what it usually does in others," said Steele in The Tatler, September 17, 1709.

"It is to me a very great meanness, and something much below a philosopher, which is what I mean by a gentleman, to rank a man among the vulgar for the condition of life he is in, and not according to his behavior, his thoughts, and sentiments, in that condition. For if a man be loaded with riches and honors, and in that state of life has thoughts and inclinations below the meanest artificer; is not such an artificer who, within his power, is good to his friends, moderate in his demands for his labor, and cheerful in his occupation very much superior to him who lives for no other end but to serve himself, and assumes a preference in all his words and actions to those who act their part with much more grace than himself?

"Epictetus has made use of the similitude of a stage play to human life with much spirit. 'It is not,' says he, 'to be considered among the actors who is prince, or who is beggar, but who acts prince or beggar best.' The circumstance of life should not be that which gives us place, but our behavior in that circumstance is what should be our solid distinction. Thus a wise man should think no man above him or below him, any further than it regards the outward order or discipline of the world: for, if we conceive too great an idea of the eminence of our superiors, or subordination of our inferiors, it will have an ill effect upon our behavior to both. He who thinks no man above him but for his virtue, none below him but for his vice, can never be obsequious or assuming in a wrong place, but will frequently emulate men in rank below him, and pity those above him.

"This sense of mankind is so far from a leveling principle that it only sets us upon a true basis of distinction, and doubles the merit of such as become their condition.

"A man in power who can, without the ordinary prepossessions which stop the way to the true knowledge and service of mankind, overlook the little distinctions of fortune, raise obscure merit, and discountenance successful indesert has, in the minds of knowing men, the figure of an angel rather than a man; and is above the rest of men in the highest character he can be, even that of their benefactor."

Poetry

Something more than the lilt of the strain,
Something more than the touch of the lute;
For the voice of the minstrel is vain,
If the heart of the minstrel is mute.

—Lucius Harwood Foote.

To Work Like a Beaver!

"Twenty-four years ago, while studying glaciation on the slope of Long's Peak, I came upon a cluster of eight beaver houses. These crude, conical mud huts were in a forest pond far up on the mountain side. In this colony of our first engineers were so many things of interest that the fascinating study of the Ice King's ruins and records was indefinitely given up to observe Citizen Beaver's works and ways," writes Enos A. Mills, in "The Spell of the Rockies."

"The industrious beaver builds a permanent home, keeps it clean and in repair, and beside it stores food supplies for the winter. These and other commendable characteristics give him a place of honor among the horde of homeless, hand-to-mouth folk of the wild. His picturesque works add a charm to nature and are helpful to mankind. His dams and ponds have saved vast areas of soil, have checked many a flood, and helped to equalize stream-flow.

"A pile of granite bowlders on the edge of the pond stood several feet above the water level, and from the top of these the entire colony and its operations could be seen. It was the busiest time of the year for these industrious folk. A harvest of scores of trees was being gathered, and work on a new house was in progress, while the old houses were receiving repairs."

"The colony site was in a small basin amid morainal débris at an altitude of nine thousand feet above the sea level. I at once christened it the Moraine Colony. . . . A ragged belt of aspens surrounded the several ponds and separated the pines and spruces from the fringe of water-loving willows along the shores. There were three large ponds in succession, and below these a number of smaller ones. The dams that formed the large ponds were willow-grown, earthy structures about four feet in height, and all sagged downstream. The houses were grouped in the middle pond, the largest one, the dam of which was more than three hundred feet long. Three of these lake dwellings stood near the upper margin, close to where the brook poured in. The other five were clustered by the outlet; just below which a small, willow-grown, bowlder-dotted island lay between the divided waters of the stream.

"A number of beavers were busy gnawing down aspens, while others cut the felled ones into sections, pushed and rolled the sections into the water, and then floated them to the harvest piles, one of which was being made beside each house. Some were quietly at work spreading a coat of mud on the outside of each house. This would freeze and defy the tooth and claw of the strongest predacious enemy. Four beavers were leisurely lengthening and repairing a dam. A few worked singly, but most of them were in groups. All worked quietly and with apparent deliberation, but all kept in motion, so it was a busy scene. 'To work like a beaver!' What a stirring exhibition of beaver industry and forethought I viewed from my bowlder-pile!

"At times upward of forty of them were in sight. Though there was a general cooperation, each appeared to do his part without orders or direction. Time and again a group of workers completed a task and without pause silently moved off and began another. Everything appeared to go on mechanically. It produced a strange feeling to see so many workers doing so many kinds of work effectively and automatically. Again and again I listened for the superintendent's voice; constantly I watched to see the overseer move among them; but I listened and watched in vain. Yet I feel that some of the patriarchal fellows must have carried a general plan of the work, and that during its progress orders and directions that I could not comprehend were given."

"I gave most attention to the harvesters, who felled the aspens and moved them, bodily or in sections, by land and water, to the harvest piles. One tree on the shore of the pond which was felled into the water was eight inches in diameter and fifteen feet high. Without having even a limb cut off, it was floated to the nearest pile. Another, about the same size, which was procured about fifty feet from the water, was cut into four sections and its branches removed; then a single beaver would take a branch in his teeth, drag it to the water, and swim with it to a harvest pile. But four beavers united to transport the largest section to the water. They pushed with forepaws, with breasts, and with hips. Plainly it was too heavy. They paused. 'Now they will go for help,' I said to myself, 'and I shall find out who the boss is.' But to my astonishment one of them began to gnaw the piece in two, and two more began to clear a narrow way to the water, while the fourth set himself to cutting down another aspen. Good roads and open waterways are the rule of beaver colonies.

"I was impatient to have a close view of a beaver cutting down a tree, and at last one came prospecting near where I was hidden. After a prolonged period of repose and, possibly, reflection, he rose, gazed into the tree top, as though to see if it were entangled, then put his forepaws against the tree, spread his hind legs, sat back on his extended tail, and took a bite from the trunk. Everything in his actions suggested that his only intention was to devour the tree deliberately. He did most of the cutting from one side. Occasionally he pulled out a chip by leaning backward; sometimes he pried it out by tilting his head to the horizontal, forcing his lower front teeth behind it, then splitting it out by using his jaws as a lever. He was a trifle more than an hour felling a four-inch tree. Just before it fell he thudded the ground a few times with his tail and ran away.

"I became deeply interested in this colony, which was situated within two miles of my cabin, and its nearness enabled me to follow closely its fortunes. About the hut-filled pond I lingered when it was covered with winter's white, when fringed with the gentian's blue, and while decked with the water lily's yellow glory."

Eighteenth Century Tuscany

I have been out to dinner in the country near Prato, and what a charming—what a delightful thing is a nobleman's seat near Florence! How cheerful the society! how splendid the climate! how wonderful the prospects in this glorious country! The Arno rolling before his house, the Apennines rising behind it!—a sight of fertility enjoyed by its inhabitants, and a view of such defenses to their property, as nature alone can bestow.

A peasantry so rich, too, that the wives and daughters of the farmer go dressed in jewels and those of no small value. A pair of one-drop earrings, a broadish necklace, with a long piece hanging down the bosom and terminated with a cross, all of set garnets clear and perfect, is a common, a very common treasure to the females about this country; and on every Sunday or holiday, when they dress and mean to look pretty, their elegantly disposed ornaments attract attention strongly, though I do not think them as handsome as the Lombard lasses, and our Venetian friends protest that the farmers at Crema in their state are still richer.

La Contadinella Toscana, however, in a very rich white silk petticoat, exceedingly full and short, to show her neat pink slipper and pretty ankle, her pink "corps de robe" and straps, with white silk lacing down the stomacher, puffed shift-sleeves, with heavy lace robins ending at the elbow and fastened at the shoulders with at least eight or nine bows of narrow pink ribbon, a lawn handkerchief trimmed with broad lace, put on somewhat coquettishly and finishing in front with a nosegay—must make a lovely figure, at any rate, though the hair is drawn away from the face in a way rather too tight to be becoming, under a red velvet cushion edged with gold, which helps to wear it off, I think, but gives the small Leghorn hat, lined with green, a pretty perking air which is infinitely nymphish and smart. A tolerably pretty girl so dressed may surely more than vie with a "fille d'opéra" upon the Paris stage, even were she not set off, as these are, with a very rich suite of pearls or set garnets, that in France or England would not be purchased for less than forty or fifty pounds; and I am now speaking of the women perpetually under one's eye, not one or two picked from the crowd, like Mrs. Vanini, an innkeeper's wife in Florence, who, when she was dressed for the masquerade two nights ago, submitted her finery to Mrs. Greatheed's inspection and my own, who agreed she could not be so adorned in England for less than a thousand pounds.—From "Glimpses of Italian Society in the Eighteenth Century," by Mrs. Piozzi.

Afternoon Sunshine

Lo! the round sun, half down the western slope—
Seen as along an unglazed telescope—
Lingers and lolls, loath to be done with day:
Gifting the long, lean, lanky street
And its abounding confluences of being
With aspects generous and bland;
Making a thousand harnesses to shine
As with new ore from some enchanted mine,
And every horse's coat so full of sheen
He looked new-tailored, and every bus feels clean, . . .
Till Clement's, angular and cold and staid,
Gleams forth in glamour's very stuffs arrayed;
And Bride's, her aëry, unsubstantial charm
Through flight on flight of springing, soaring stone
Grown flushed and warm,
Laughs into life full-mooded and fresh blown;
And the high majesty of Paul's
Uplifts a voice of living light, and calls—
Calls to his millions to behold and see
How goodly this his London Town can be!

For earth and sky and air
Are golden everywhere, . . .
Trafalgar Square
(The fountains volleying golden glaze)
Shines like an angel-market. High aloft
Over his couchant Lions, in a haze
Shimmering and bland and soft,
A dust of chrysoprase,
Our Sailor takes the golden gaze
Of the saluting sun, and flames superb,
As once he flamed it on his ocean round.

—From "London Voluntaries," by W. E. Henley.

Ridiculous Importance

You cannot hope for anything like contentment so long as you continue to attach that ridiculous degree of importance to the events of this life, which so many people are inclined to do.—Arthur Helps.

Spontaneity of Resources

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WITHOUT doubt Christ Jesus was the richest man the world has ever known, because of all men he understood most clearly the divine origin of all, and that from that one source are springing forth always abounding riches for man. He demonstrated this for limited and limiting humanity in the most practical manner. When there was need of money to pay the tax demanded by the government, he confounded money hoarders and holders of what in those days would be the equivalent of modern bank accounts, by finding the sum required in the most unlikely place possible, a fish's mouth. When the five thousand seemed to be in want of food, thousands of loaves of bread and quantities of fishes were instantaneously at hand.

But it should be carefully noted that while Jesus proved his resources by the production of the coin for the tax, he did not seek to bring forth a million pieces of silver, possibly to enter that sum upon a record, as a hoard to be held by him for future taxes. He proved then and there the all-sufficiency of supply for his present purpose. And still more significant, out of all the vast provision of fish and bread for the multitude, "they took up twelve baskets full of the fragments, and of the fishes." According to this account, there was not even a whole loaf of bread remaining after the people had eaten, but simply "fragments." The most careful caterer would probably find difficulty in supplying such an exact abundance and no more. Yet no one can doubt that had Jesus found need for a storehouse filled with any of these commodities aboundingly given to him in demonstration of the infinite cause, he would have experienced the necessary outpouring of good.

Even in the garden of Gethsemane, when the rabble surged upon him, there was not an instant that he lacked the limitless endowment of omnipotent Principle. Even there, as Mrs. Eddy says on page 51 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," "Jesus could have withdrawn himself from his enemies. He had power to lay down a human sense of life for his spiritual identity in the likeness of the divine; but he allowed men to attempt the destruction of the mortal body in order that he might furnish the proof of immortal life. Nothing could kill this Life of man." And as the Master himself declared: "Thinkest thou that I cannot now pray to my Father, and he shall presently give me more than twelve legions of angels? But how then shall the scriptures be fulfilled, that thus it must be?"

Thus Jesus knew that divine Mind's image, the real man, showed forth the fathomless power of Principle, which he described as twelve legions of angels. He understood that this man was not faced by a threat of death, because death and threats were mere fabrications of the supposed carnal mind. Jesus' perception of this truth was so present with him that he could have delivered his seeming human self from the soldiery accompanying Judas, just as he went through the midst of the angry crowd in the temple, and just as he did actually raise his body from the burial which his enemies had prepared for him.

A few critics of the Bible have thought that Jesus experienced a lack of ministering and protecting power because he was crucified, and went through what is called death. They prefer to think of these episodes as evidence of the failure of his work, while Christ Jesus, in overcoming death, presented an incontrovertible proof of his own power over the body and matter and gave to mortals evidence which was valuable beyond computation to them of the omnipotence of divine Science. Mrs. Eddy tells us of the effect of this demonstration upon his disciples. She writes, on page 43 of Science and Health: "The magnitude of Jesus' work, his material disappearance before their eyes and his reappearance, all enabled the disciples to understand what Jesus had said. Heretofore they had only believed; now they understood. The advent of this understanding is what is meant by the descent of the Holy Ghost,—that influx of divine Science which so illuminated the Pentecostal Day and is now repeating its ancient history." And again on pages 45 and 46 of the same book: "Jesus' students, not sufficiently advanced fully to understand their Master's triumph, did not perform many wonderful works, until they saw him after his crucifixion and learned that he had not died." Jesus' stupendous work has been an inspiration to Christianity, even though, until now, it has been but faintly understood because it has been misinterpreted. This final proof of Jesus' unlimited resources, given him as a result of his understanding of Principle, is comprehended today better than at any time since the days of early Christianity, because the book Science and Health is rightly interpreting to mankind the meaning of what he did.

At this particular period of the world's history, when nations have debts which a century ago would have been beyond possibility, and when individuals seem to be pressed sorely by material needs, it is more than ever necessary to apprehend firmly the unlimited divine cause of everything that man has. The treasure that is actually man's here and now cannot be limited to the bounds of a check, nor the money for which it stands, nor can his affluence be measured by the figures of a bond, no matter how immense, nor by a bank account, nor holdings in a safe deposit box. A nation's material wealth, as figured by statisticians, is by no means the boundary of its resources, regardless of how many tens of billions have been added to or subtracted from it. Divine Principle, the Almighty Giver, is revealing to His image untold, spontaneously outpouring riches. The divine consciousness is boundless, and man permanently partakes of that boundlessness.

February

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The birds are singing in the snow,
Beneath a leaden sky;
Rare mystery this—how they can tell
Midst present storm, that winter's grip
Is loosed, and they are free to greet
With joy, the coming spring.

The snowdrop lifts her tiny head
From out the hard brown earth;
A miracle indeed—how slender
Stem and snowy petals push all obstacles
Aside, and rise above the sod,
Happy to welcome spring.

Oft dull and cold and hard we seem
Until Love comes to open wide
Our earthbound hearts, and we begin
To feel within us stir some magic of soft
Tenderness, that breaks all barriers down—
Then, too, we welcome spring!

A Morning Prospect

The next morning showed as brilliant a getting up of gold and purple as ever belonged to the toilet of a morning. There was to be seen from Miss Asphyxia's bedroom window a brave sight, if there had been any eyes to enjoy it—a range of rocky cliffs with little pin-feathers of black upon them, and behind them the sky all aflame with bars of massy light, darting hither and thither, touching now the window of a farmhouse, which seemed to kindle and flash back a morning salutation; and now they hit a tall scarlet maple, and now they pierced between clumps of pine, making their black edges flame with gold; and over all, in the brightening sky, stood the morning star, like a great, tremulous tear of light, just ready to fall on a darkened world.

Not a bit of all this saw Miss Asphyxia, though she looked straight out at it. Her eyes and the eyes of the cow, who, with horned front, was serenely gazing out of the barn windows at the same prospect, were equally unreceptive.—Mrs. Stowe.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

FREDERICK DIXON, EDITOR

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper and articles for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

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Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

PREPAID SUBSCRIPTION PRICE TO EVERY COUNTRY IN THE WORLD

One Year.....$9.00 Six Months...$4.50
Three Months.$2.25 One Month... 75c
Single copies 3 cents.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., THURSDAY, FEB. 5, 1920

EDITORIALS

Lighting Up the Corridors of Trade

IT MAY be that William B. Colver, of the United States Federal Trade Commission, in what he said to the National Wholesale Dry Goods Association about secret treaties, not long ago, put his finger upon one of the real reasons why United States ratification of the Peace Treaty, with the League of Nations, appears to be encountering so many unexplained obstacles. "From a business point of view," said Mr. Colver, "it seems to me that the essence of the League of Nations plan is the abolishment of secret treaties and intrigues. Secret treaties usually carry with them preferential trade arrangements. If the League of Nations did nothing more than to put an end to secret treaties and secret trade arrangements, and if the ratification of the Treaty did nothing more than to substitute stability for instability in our relation to our enemy, our Allies, and neutral nations, American business would have cause to rejoice and to go forward with confidence and courage to meet the problems which are quite as difficult as were the problems of war." But whether or not these words of Mr. Colver point to one of the reactionary cords that has operated to tie up Treaty ratification, they serve as casual illustration of the value of the Federal Trade Commission as a means of accomplishing what President Wilson referred to as "lighting and patrolling the corridors of business organization in order to see that nobody who tries to traverse them is waylaid and maltreated."

Recent experience with the Federal Trade Commission has no doubt emphasized the popular conception of the board as an agent for "getting after" business practices that bear unfairly upon the public. Of course, it is that. Nothing less was implied by Congress when, in 1914, it declared that "unfair methods of competition in commerce" were unlawful, and created the Federal Trade Commission to prevent abuses of the law so declared. Yet it is not as an agent for the punishment of wrongdoing, even in terms of business, that the commission is showing itself of greatest value. Better than punishment is prevention, and in the direction of prevention the Federal Trade Commission is of tremendous potential effect through its mere ability to get and record the facts as to the methods of highly organized business, and its presence amid the increasing complications of business activity as an authoritative source of information and comment. The greatest function of the Federal Trade Commission is that of bringing publicity to bear in places where unfair practices can flourish only upon secrecy. The fact that there is an authorized governmental body, charged with the duty of finding out how big business manages to achieve its wonderful results, both within the United States and abroad, means hardly more than that the federal government is keeping abreast of modern business, instead of permitting modern business to outrun the government. Since there is such a governmental agency as this, it is only to be expected that its members will watch the progress of public affairs in the light of their particular specialty. And their comment, if only, like that of Mr. Colver about the League of Nations, pointing attention to a consideration that may be more immediately important than it seems, is well worth having.

Perhaps it is only natural that big business combinations have shown more or less hostility to the Federal Trade Commission. There is an instinct observable in business factors, tending to make them shy of any outsider who shall presume to interest himself in the minutiæ of their methods and procedure. "Business secrets" have been among the things which business has been accustomed to consider inviolable. And when big business has found the Trade Commission inexorable in obtaining the truth about the private processes by which competition has been controlled and profits built to almost fabulous proportions by combination and specialization, big business has turned upon this authorized arm of government, seeking to weaken its position by charges of personal unfitness and impropriety. On the whole, it may be said, this sort of thing has been appraised as being in the nature of camouflage. It has had little if any effect in breaking down the position of the commission. And on the other hand, the forces of big business, which at first appeared most ready to measure their strength against the government as represented by the Federal Trade Commission, have more recently yielded so far as to agree to modify their business methods in accordance with the requirements of government as represented by the federal law department. However the facts accumulated by the Federal Trade Commission may or may not have operated to induce this result, they furnished much data without which the law department would doubtless have been seriously hampered in its share of the proceeding, and the existence of these facts, in the shape of official reports always available for public inspection and reference, is no mean guarantee against business methods and practices such as in the past have operated conspicuously against the public interest.

Only the other day this same member of the Federal Trade Commission, addressing the Purchasing Agents Association in New York, let out a few significant utterances under the head of commercial bribery. He had to explain what he meant by the term, but when he explained it is safe to say that every business man within reach of his voice knew only too well what he was referring to. Not petty entertainment and gift-giving as a means of winning orders from buyers, indefensible as is that whole matter of small "graft" from the standpoint of fair, square, business dealing, was the real point of the Commissioner's remarks. The extent to which the custom is now a recognized part of the getting of business, and the amounts by which costs to the public are increased because of it, were what the speaker had in view. "There was one concern," he declared, "where we found that the secret commissions given to the employees of customers and customers of competitors amounted in two years to something like $1,400,000; and the customers, of course, paid it all."

This sort of thing is worth bringing out into the light of day. Every manufacturer knows all about it. Every purchaser of materials and supplies knows how tremendously this system has expanded within the last few decades. And there are those who know its corruptive effect upon the men whose positions subject them to its influence day after day, inviting them always to make their business decisions on the basis of favor and a bribe, instead of on the basis of the business judgment to which their employers are justly and fairly entitled. Nobody is going to be hurt by a government commission whose effort is simply the effort to establish business honesty. And in the long run, the use of governmental authority to throw the light of publicity into all the obscure corners of business will interfere only with those who have reason to dread the light.

Progress of the Cooperative Movement

THE recent decision of the allied governments to reopen trade with Russia, through the Russian cooperative societies, draws attention once again to a great international development which is not receiving anything like the attention to which it is entitled. That development is the spread of the cooperative movement all over the world. The war, of course, gave a great impetus to the idea of cooperation. It afforded remarkable practical proof of what cooperation could accomplish in almost every field of endeavor, and it undoubtedly made converts, especially in the ranks of Labor.

Nowhere, perhaps, is this more noticeable than in Great Britain. Great Britain is, to be sure, the father of the movement. The cooperative societies which have come into being in so many countries are formed after the Rochdale model. According to a recent statement on the subject, the most encouraging reports have been pouring into the headquarters of the British cooperative movement at Manchester, telling of the remarkable growth of the cooperative idea in all parts of the world. Australia, Belgium, France, Norway, Sweden, the Ukraine, South Africa—all have the same story to tell of rapid progress.

The movement, moreover, is not only spreading but broadening. Thus, up to quite recently, it had been the policy of cooperators to avoid politics. But now, in England, a regular Cooperative Party is in existence, the aim of which is to secure the return of cooperative members to the House of Commons. The cooperators, furthermore, do not intend to confine their efforts to national politics, but to secure representation, wherever possible, on municipal and district councils. To this end the national committee, only a few months ago, issued a carefully-thought-out program for the adoption and guidance of cooperative candidates at municipal elections.

In Belgium, they have gone a step further. As the result of the recent elections, seventy cooperators were returned to the Chamber of Deputies. It is true that they were returned as Labor men, but they were all convinced cooperators, and gave their support to the cooperative program with its far-reaching proposals for the repression of monopolies and speculation; the abolition of commercial bribery; the nationalization of sugar refineries; the appointment of an international commission for the production and distribution of wheat, cotton, wool, iron, and coal; and many other drastic reforms.

Perhaps the most important development from an international point of view, however, is the effort now being made in the United Kingdom to bring about international cooperative trading on a large scale. The Cooperative Wholesale Society has recently added very largely to its capital in order to finance the large expansions in business which are evidently expected to result from this new policy; whilst, in a recently published statement, it is pointed out that the time is ripe for the working out, by cooperators of all nations, of a great international scheme, not only for the present requirements, but for the developments of the future, "with a view to making the world cooperative movement self-supporting and independent of capitalist sources for its supplies of raw material."

The New Argentina

AN INTERESTING fact, indicative of the development of agricultural resources in northern Argentina, is that the cultivated area has increased tenfold during the last thirty years. Another interesting fact, this indicative of similar development still possible, is that in some of the provinces less than 1 per cent of the available arable land is being cultivated. But the development up to the present time is remarkable, although percentages, in themselves, indicate little unless the basis upon which they are computed is disclosed. Specifically, the increase in the cultivated land area has been, during the last thirty years, from approximately 6,000,000 acres to approximately 62,000,000 acres. It is the boast of those responsible for this substantial growth in the productive power of Argentine lands that it has been accomplished without resorting to the underpaid and more or less inefficient native Indian labor. Free labor, as it is called in Argentina, has, because of its dependableness, made possible a continued constructive program of development and growth.

As in the days of the bonanza wheat farms of the valley of the Red River of the North, in Minnesota and Dakota, a generation ago, and as on many of the great cattle ranches of Texas at the present time, the principal producing farms of Argentina are heavily capitalized. It is worthy of note, however, that the bulk of the operating capital has been earned by the properties themselves, to be returned in the form of extensions and improvements. British capital formed the nucleus for much of the development, especially in the stock-raising sections. Of course, the influence of the old Spanish system is still felt in the northern sections of Argentina, but not to the extent that is still a controlling factor in some of the other Spanish-American countries. The incentive of competition has always been present where free labor must be depended on in industry. Such a process of development perhaps lacks some of the picturesqueness which one expects to find, and usually does find, where labor is subjugated, underpaid, and consequently irresponsible. In northern Argentina, consequently, there is absent the unmistakable aristocratic aspect which attends the easy holding of lands carelessly and generously granted, and where production is merely incidental.

The progressive people of northern Argentina, spurred by successes which even the most sanguine hardly dared believe possible a decade or a score of years ago, have found themselves, especially during and since the war, almost in the center of a new zone of world activity. The products of the soil, varied and staple, find a ready sale at prices never before dreamed of. The owners of the larger farms are beginning to realize that they have become important factors in the great movement to feed and care for the peoples of Europe who are still unable to feed and care for themselves. The products of a single farm are shipped across the Atlantic in cargo lots. Yet there is nothing spectacular in this development, as there might be in the discovery and development of a mine. The growth has been steady and natural, and, because the increased development has taken place only through the use of earned profits in improving land and buying machinery, it is only within recent years that the outside world has taken serious note of the progress.

It would seem quite important that the manufacturer and exporter in the United States, for instance, should gain a quite definite knowledge of economic and industrial conditions in this now commercially important section of Argentina. The trade of a farmer who disposes of a single season's cattle herd for $1,225,000 is trade well worth seeking. It is quite natural, one would suppose, that this farmer, and others similarly situated, should be inclined to buy in the markets in which they sell. These farmers, many of them, are buyers and importers of goods, not only for themselves, but for their tenants. In many sections, it is said, the products of United States mills and factories are preferred, though the markets and the demand are confined principally to automobiles, lumber, hardware, implements, and machinery. The opportunity, not only for an expansion of commerce, but for industrial and agricultural development, in almost every section of northern Argentina, would appear to be as great, if not greater, now than ever before.

Forest Home-Builders

AT LAST the little animals of the woods and forests have found a champion, a defender. Heretofore, candor compels the admission, the writers of story books and their confiding readers have been almost the only friends the alert and resourceful diminutive forest-dwellers could claim. But now there has come, out of the broad western country, where sometimes it seems that all preconceived notions resulting from a narrow civilization are finally lost and forgotten, a person who knows not only the forests, but their little people, and their big people, who proclaims the little woods animals to be, not destroyers of the forests, but forest-builders and preservers. Throughout the ages, this friend of the animals tells us, the little furry fellows have built while men have destroyed and depleted. Now an interesting fact to be considered, in relation to the statement of this western champion of the wood folk, is that the defense which he interposes is not written in the form of a story book or nature fable. What he had to say was said, a few days ago, at a meeting of the Society of American Foresters in New York City, and the audience before which he spoke was made up of forestry experts, like himself, from all parts of the United States. Many of those who heard this defense had, no doubt, to be convinced, just as many other people must be convinced, that their preconceived theories are, after all, wrong.

The speaker who came to the defense of the squirrels, the chipmunks, the mice, and all the other little folk who spend their eventful existence in the depths of the forests, garnering and storing nuts and seeds in summer and fall, and possibly telling tales of strange adventures during the long winter evenings, was Dr. J. V. Hoffman, director of the Wind River Experiment Station in the State of Washington. Of course, this defender of the rodent tribe does not for a moment claim that the little folk have set out to pursue a definite policy of reforestation or conservation. Should he make such a claim he would at once be catalogued, popularly, with "Uncle Remus" or some of the less plausible champions of wood clans. Coming from a section of the country where, despite favorable natural conditions, the fight to preserve the forests against devastating agencies has been a continued and desperate one, and where vast tracts have, within comparatively recent years, actually been reclaimed and reforested, he seeks to give credit where credit is due. This reforestation and reclamation, he says, has not been due to the wind and streams carrying plant and tree seeds on to the barren places, as many have supposed, but to the fact that seeds have been planted in the forest floor. This seed storage, he declares, is due in large part to the "foresightedness of the rodents." Other factors, he admits, contribute to the work of regeneration and reforestation. These he describes as climatic and edaphic. But to the third, the biotic, he accords the chief credit for the work of reconstruction and conservation which he has seen carried on almost under his eyes. He insists it is unfortunate that the latter factor has generally been classed as destructive rather than constructive. Because of this common opinion, the campaign of extermination has been carried on ruthlessly against the forest animals and many of the birds.

Dr. Hoffman presents an interesting and somewhat exhaustive brief in support of his case, from which it would be interesting to quote at length. He asserts, and cites facts to sustain his contention, that the reproduction of the sugar pine forests in California has been brought about by the caching of the seeds of these trees by the red squirrel. The reproduction of black walnut groves is attributed by him to the forehandedness of the rodents in providing winter stores. The same is true, he says, of other nut-bearing trees, such as the hickory and the oak. Where these growths appear on slopes above the parent trees, and in localities where there is no other immediate source of seed, it is plain, he declares, that the animals have contributed a part of their stored food to the cause of forestry.

The point of view thus gained is intensely interesting because of the belief, long prevalent, that the work of preserving, conserving, and restoring the forests was being accomplished, not with the aid of the tiny wood animals, but in spite of their supposed destructive tendencies.

Notes and Comments

THE Sicherheitspolizei, which, deciphered, means public safety police, with headquarters presumably at Berlin, is a body that might become almost military in character were it not devoted to the public safety; at least, it seems so from the following account of its organization, or a part of it. There is a major-general with a headquarters staff, and he has under him 270 officers and 4885 non-commissioned officers and men. Subordinates are armed with rifles, bayonets, and hand grenades. What are known as "technical companies" have two light field howitzers apiece with four guns mounted on lorries. Each company has one trench-mortar and two light ones, and has, moreover, two ammunition wagons for machine-gun ammunition, while two of the technical companies have a tank in their establishment. The organization is also provided with forty-four planes, air and water, so that it appears that, every now and then, an old soldier can find employment in guarding the public safety.

A PRIVATE aviation company that is promoting an aeronautic scheme in an Indiana town advertises: "Have you heard anybody knocking against this company? If you have, report him at once, because knocking this company is knocking Huntington, and such persons should be deported, and we will make the arrangement for him." Thus are the tactics of some of the war drives, that tried to make themselves compulsory, adapted amusingly enough to the ways of peace. It was to be expected that all sorts of enterprising promoters would follow up the war with attempts to extract money more dexterously than ever from the pockets of the meek. In this case the threat is as irresponsible as the rambling sentence structure in which it is couched.

THE Swiss newspapers announce that in December the troops guarding the frontiers were withdrawn in the Canton of the Grisons and their place taken by the cantonal police. This announcement reminds one of the enormous expense imposed upon Switzerland by the necessity of guarding her frontiers; when one reckons the cost of upkeep and the indirect loss through withdrawals of men from agriculture and manufactures, it is seen at once that "war costs" bear heavily on the Federation, though strictly neutral. In the sector of the Grisons, where Italian, Swiss, and Austrian territory came together, very curious incidents were noted during the war. In one corner of this frontier, the Austrian and Italian shells were coming a trifle near the Swiss post, so its commandant telephoned to the respective belligerents and requested them to correct their aim, which they did with courteous apologies for the embarrassment caused the distinguished neutral. The Grisons, Graubunden, Gray League, debouches on the Valtellina, one of the "corridors" leading to and from the Milanese territory into Austria and Germany. At one time a part of the Federation, the Valtellina is now Italy, but its geographical peculiarities for strategical purposes remain the same.

THE modern street car with the entrance in the middle is certainly not a solution for the problem of inducing the passengers economically to use every foot of space. In vain the conductor and the starter plead with the people to move up toward both ends. Like dumb, driven cattle, the broker going down town at nine, the shopgirl, and the alien immigrant alike huddle together in the pen at the middle, despite all cajolings. One wonders sometimes whether this immovability may not, after all, justify the daring one in pushing and elbowing his way through just to prove that there is indeed always room at the top. The stodgy ones would not have to be elbowed and crushed quite so much if they would only heed the plea of the conductor.

THE spectacle of a great country importing the means of its own destruction affords much food for thought. In this regard, the history of Asia Minor is not without examples. The Turkish dominion over that part of the world in many cases was not gained by actual military conquest, but by an infiltration that left the natives a helpless minority. It was a gradual process, and the one best fitted to lull the fears and disquietudes of those natives who had an inkling of what was happening, but no doubt were reproached with being illiberal by their fellows who gloried in breadth of view. "Let them come in," said these, and they came, so regularly and zealously that one day the foster parents of the stranger woke up to find themselves servants in their own house. The great and capital facts in a country's life are not much announced, nor are they placarded like Elizabethan scenery. No signs are hung upon what is happening, like "This is revolution," "Here are the natives enslaved by the barbarians." On the contrary, these changes take place quietly and amidst much easy conversation about freedom.

IF A certain professor has his way, London will be positively an amazement. Beautiful perhaps, bizarre certainly! Let the reader judge for himself. Red brick and white stone for the pavements; glazed tiles, mosaics, and frescoes for the adornment of buildings; gilt and bronze porticoes and railings; gold-green tiles, and bright-hued marbles; flowers on the fountains in Trafalgar Square, and grass instead of paving stones. Breathless proposals! Not likely ever to be carried out, and for that one feels just a little sorry. Transformation scenes are so attractive, in theory and in practice, on the pantomime stage. Possibly it would not do in "real life."